BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1861. { NO. 45.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For squares of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		1 00
Do.	do.	2	do	1 25
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Do.	do.	6	do..renewed weekly,	14 00
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

CHARLES W. HAWES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to the inspection of all Turpentine and Tar entrusted to him.
March 21, 1861. 30-tf

WILLIAM BOGART,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec. 20, 1860. 17-1y*

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair,*
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Solicits consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.*
REFER TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15, 1860. 12-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞Office opposite No 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.
OLD STAND.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.
Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business.
Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power.
A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited. MARY S. McCALEB.
December 11, 1860.—dtf.

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,
HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VARIOUS exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.
May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opp osite the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
Novembe l 1th, 1859—11-1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1861.
James A. Moore, } *vs.* } Original Attachment.
John T. Gregory, }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John T. Gregory the defendant in this attachment is not an inhabitant of this State, so that ordinary process can be served upon him. It is thereupon ordered that advertisement be made in the Wilmington Journal, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said John T. Gregory to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3rd Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him and the land levied upon in said attachment will be condemned to answer plaintiff's debt.
Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3rd Monday in May, 1861.
J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.
June 5, 1861, 6t [pr. adr. $5.75]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1861.
William Gregory, Administrator of Henry J. Gregory, deceased, *vs.* Elijah J. Gregory, Marshall Gregory and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lewis Gregory, Marshall Gregory, Elijah J. Gregory, John T. Gregory and Francis Gregory, defendants in this cause, are non-residents: It is thereupon ordered that advertisement be made in some public journal of this State for six weeks, notifying the parties above named to appear, answer, plead or demur to the said petition, or judgement *pro confesso* will be taken as to them and the decree granted, and according to said order this publication is made.
Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Clinton, the 3d Monday in May, A. D. 1861.
J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.
June 6, 1861—41-6tw. [pr. adr. $5.75.]

Wanted.

WANTED TO HIRE.
50 ABLE BODIED FELLOWS to work on the Port Royal Rail Road in this State. Notes made satisfactory. Messrs. E. Murray & Co., will act as my agents for the hire of hands. W. K. LANE, JR.
Pocotaligo, S. C., June 13th, 1861 238-5t—43-4t

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to the undersigned, by the oath of D. H. Foy, that a certain slave named Sam, the property of the estate of Jos. M. Foy, deceased, hath runaway and lies out hid, and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depradations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State.—These are, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his owners, or ohter lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said County, and and warn the said slave that if he does not immediately return to his said owners, it is lawful for any person to capture him by slaying or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.
Given under our hands and seals, this 20th June, 1861.
D. MACMILIAN, J. P. [SEAL.]
O. F. ALEXANDER, J. P. [SEAL.]

A REWARD
OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be given for the apprehension and delivery of Sam in any place so that I can get him. Said negro is about 5 feet 3 inches high, dark complexion, squint-eyed, down look when spoken to, inclines forward when walking.
He is supposed to be lurking about Wilmington or Mr. Meares' rice plantation, as he has relations there.
D. H. FOY.
June 24, 1861. 1td-3tw*

A REWARD
OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst., his Negro Man, DARB. Said negro is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, small head, quick spoken, inclines forward when walking, about 4 years old.
The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for his delivery, or confinement in any jail so that I can get him.
CHARLES McCLAMMY.
Snead's Ferry, Onslow Co., April 18, 1861. 34-tf

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person harboring said negro.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

General Notices.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT of New Hanover, has placed in my hands the Tax List for 1860, which is ready for inspection and payment. All those who owe taxes for said year, will confer a favor by calling and settling the same. W. T. J. VANN, Sh'ff.
April 11, 1861. 33-tf

LOST OR MISLAID.
THE FOLLOWING NOTES: One against Jno. F. Moore for $46 39, dated Nov. 8th, 1858, payable to the subscriber; one against M. A. Devane, payable to N. Weill for $48 68, with a credit of $2 50, paid 22 Oct., 1858; J. W. Pridgen's, Constable, Receipt for notes against various persons for collection. Also, various receipts for bills paid. Also, other notes and papers not recollected.
Any person finding the above notes and papers, will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the JOURNAL OFFICE, or returning the same to the subscriber at Harrell's Store, N. C.; and all persons are forewarned against trading for any of them, and the makers from paying the same to any person except myself, or order.
OWEN FENNELL.
March 19th, 1861 163-1t—30-tf

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of *Magnolia* for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location posseces many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding *HARNESS HORSE* for sale. CHAS. H. HARRIS.
March 16. 161-11t&30-tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

Educational.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE, N. C.
THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will open on the last Thursday in July.
Greensboro' is a healthy, quiet, pleasant village, remote from the seat of war, and the sea coast of the State, and is well defended by a Home Guard against any local disturbance. Parents may place their daughters in this Institution with the assurance that they will be well instructed and vigilantly protected from harm.
Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to
T. M. JONES. Pres't.
June 17. 239-2t—43-6t

SCHOOL AT HAYWOOD.
THE next Session will commence July 14. Rates of tuition $12 50, $18 and $25 per session.
June 19, 1861—43-3tw. A. R. BLACK.

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore toffered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,
IMMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, *SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS* of every description.
The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a liberal share.
Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C. S. SHEETZ,
G. M. McLEAN,
J. A. McKOY.
April 18, 1861. 34-tf

PLOUGH FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of *Shovels, double or single turning* MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C.
Jan 24th, 1861. 22-tf

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Supermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 21, 1861. 30-6m

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish';
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

From Washington—Northern Accounts.
WASHINGTON, June 25.—The State Department has received a dispatch saying that Gen. Beauregard recommends a guerrilla warfare in Western Virginia.
Batteries have been planted at every available point between Manassas and the Federal lines. The Southerners seem to forget the fact that when Scott issues orders for the Federal forces to advance they can readily avoid Manassas.
The Government has possession of the telegraph, and will not permit the publication of army movements.
Jim Lane will return to Kansas in a few days to organize his brigade, to consist of four regiments of infantry, six companies of cavalry, and six companies of artillery. Montgomery is to command a regiment.—Lane's proclamation calls the citizens of Kansas to arms, and apnounces his intention to aid the Unionists in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.
Gen. McClelland and his staff have arrived at Grafton, Va. He has issued a proclamation, deprecating guerrilla warfare, and announces that all guerillas will be dealt with according to the severest rules of military law, and all persons giving aid or information to the Southerners will be held in the closest confinement. All persons bearing arms, except they be of known loyalty, will be arrested for examination.
Letters per steamer Africa say that large numbers of privateers are fitting out for the Confederate service, and some have already left.
Advices from Fortress Monroe state that Gen. Butler spent Sunday morning at Newport News, whence no important movements are reported.
A private banker of Vermont, who was taken prisoner at Bethel, had been exchanged. He reports having received good treatment from the rebels. He says that J. W. Clark, of the New York Third Regiment, deserted on the night before the battle, and gave the Southerners full information.
The steamer Lehigh has been burned at Cincinnati; believed to be the work of an incendiary.
Advices from Baltimore state that Samuel Terre has been held to bail in the sum of $2,000, for interrupting Railroad travel in that city last April.
The first Southern mail received since the 10th, reached Louisville to-day. Postmaster Steed has been instructed to forward all letters as unpaid letters to their places of destination.

From the London Times.
Mr. Russell's Eighth Letter.
MONTGOMERY, CAPITAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, May 8, 1861.

In my last letter I gave an account of such matters as passed under my notice on my way to this city, which I reached, as you are aware, on the night of Saturday, May 4. I am on difficult ground; the land is on fire, the earth is shaking with the tramp of armed men, and the very air is hot with passion. My communications are cut off, or are at best accidental, and in order to re open them I must get further away from them, paradoxical as the statement may appear to be. It is impossible to know what is going on in the North, and it is almost the same to learn what is doing in the South out of eyeshot; it is useless to inquire what news is sent to you to England. The telegraphic communications are now broken, so are the mail routes. Newspapers and letters now and then reach well known people here from New York in six or seven days. Events hurry on with tremendous rapidity, and even the lightning lags behind them.
The people of the South, at last, are aware that the "Yankees" are preparing to support the Government of the United States, and that the secession can only be maintained by victory in the field. There has been a change in their war policy. They now aver that "they only want to be left alone," and they declare that they do not intend to take Washington, and that it was merely as a feint they spoke about it. The fact is, there are even in the compact and united South men of moderate and men of extreme views, and the general tone of the whole is regulated by the preponderance of one or the other at the moment. I have no doubt on my mind that the Government here intended to attack and occupy Washington; not the least that they had it much at heart to reduce Fort Pickens as soon as possible. Now some of their friends say that it will be a mere matter of convenience whether they attack Washington or not, and that, as for Fort Pickens, they will certainly let it alone, at all events for the present, inasmuch as the menacing attitude of Gen. Bragg obliges the enemy to keep a squadron of their best ships there, and to retain a force of regulars they can ill spare in a position where they must soon lose enormously from diseases incidental to the climate. They have discovered, too, that the position is of little value, so long as the United States hold Tortugas and Key West.
They firmly believe the war will not last a year, and that 1862 will behold a victorious, compact slaveholding Confederate power of fifteen States, under a strong government, prepared to hold its own against the world, or that portion of it which may attack it.
I now but repeat the sentiments and expectations of those around me. They believe in the irresistible power of Cotton, in the natural alliance between manufacturing England and France and the Cotton producing slave States, in the force of their simple tariff, and in the interests which arise out of a system of free trade, which, however, by a rigorous legislation, they will interdict to their neighbors in the free States, and only open for the benefit of their foreign customers.
Commercially, and politically, and militarily, they have made up their minds, and never was there such confidence exhibited by any people in the future as they have, or pretend to have, in their destiny.
Listen to their programme:
It is intended to buy up all the Cotton crop which can be brought into the market at an average price, and to give bonds of the Confederate States, for the amount, these bonds being, as we know, secured by the export duty on Cotton. The Government, with this Cotton crop in its own hands, will use it as a formidable machine of war, for Cotton can do any thing, from the establishment of an empire to the securing of a shirt button. It is at once king and subject—master and servant, captain and soldier, artilleryman and gun. *Not one bale of Cotton will be permitted to enter the Northern States.* It will be made an offence punishable with tremendous penalties, among which confiscation of property, enormous fines and even the penalty of death, are enumerated, to send Cotton into the free States. Thus Lowell and its kindred factories will be reduced to ruin, it is said, and the North to the direst distress. *If Manchester can get Cotton and Lowell cannot, there are good times coming for the mill owners.*
The planters have agreed among themselves to hold over one-half of their cotton crop for their own purposes and for the culture of their fields, and to sell the other to the Government. For each bale of cotton, I hear, a bond will be issued on the fair average price of cotton in the market, and this bond must be taken at par as a circulating medium within the limits of the slave States. This forced circulation will be secured by the act of the Legislature. The bonds will bear interest at ten per cent., and they will be issued on the faith and security of the proceeds of the duty of one-eighth of a cent on every pound of cotton exported. All vessels loading with cotton will be obliged to enter into bonds or give security that they will not carry their cargoes to Northern ports, or let it reach Northern markets to their knowledge. The Government will sell the cotton for cash to the foreign buyers, and will thus raise funds amply sufficient, they contend for all purposes.
I make these bare statements and I leave to political economists the discussion of the question which may and will arise out of the acts of the Government of the Confederate States. The Southerners argue that by breaking from their unnatural alliance with the North they will save upwards of $47,000,000, or nearly £10 000,000 sterling annually. The estimated value of the annual Cotton crop is $20,000,000. On this the North formerly made at least $10,000,000 by advances, interest and exchanges which in all came to fully five per cent. on the whole of the crop—Again, the tariff to raise revenues sufficient for the maintenance of the Government of the Southern Confederacy is far less than that which is required by the Government of the U. S. The Confederate States propose to have a tariff which will be about 12½ per ct. on imports, which will yield $25,000,000. The Northern tariff is 30 per ct., and as the South took from the North $70,000,000 worth of manufactured goods and produce, they contributed, they assert, to the maintenance of the North to the extent of the difference between the tax sufficient for the support of their Government and that which is required for the support of the Federal Government. Now they will save the difference between 30 per cent. and 12½ per cent. (17½ per cent.) which amounts to $37,000,000, which added to the saving on commissions, exchanges, advances, &c., makes up the good round sum I have put down higher up.
The Southerners are firmly convinced that they have "kept the North going" by the prices they have paid for the protected articles of their manufacture, and they hold out to Sheffield, to Manchester, to Leeds, to Wolverhampton, to Dudley, to Paris, to Lyons, to Bordeaux, to all the centres of English manufacturing life, as of French taste and luxury, the tempting baits of new and eager and hungry markets. If their facts and statistics are accurate, there can be no doubt of the justice of their deduction on many points; but they can scarcely be correct in assuming that they will bring the United States to destruction by cutting off from Lowell the 600,000 bales of cotton which she usually consumes.
One great fact, however, is unquestionable—the Government has in its hands the souls, the wealth and the hearts of the people. They will give anything—money, labor, life itself—to carry out their theories.
"Sir," said an Ex-Governor of this State to me, "sooner than submit to the North we will all become subjects to Great Britain again." The same gentleman is one of many who have given to the Government a large portion of their cotton crop every year as a free will offering. In this instance his gift is one of 500 bales of cotton, or £5000 per annum, and the papers teem with accounts of similar "patriotism" and devotion.
The ladies are all making sand bags, cartridges and uniforms, and, if possible, they are more fierce than the men. The time for mediation is past, if it ever were at hand or present at all, and it is scarcely possible now to prevent the processes of plebotomization, which are supposed to secure peace and repose.
The newspapers contain the text of the declaration of a state of war on the part of President Davis, and of the issue of letters of marque and reprisal, &c. The object of this war measure is to depreciate the value of the North, and to prevent the vessels of the United States commercial marine getting cargos abroad. The Government here conceive they have the right to demand from foreign nations that their flag shall be recognised, and their law officer declares the Confederate States will maintain their right to issue letters of marque in the face of the world. It is the right of a belligerent power, and it was respected, they say, by the courts of law in the United States in the case of the South American Republics before any formal recognition of their governments or of their independence was made by any power. The refusal to admit the privateers of the Confederate States to exercise the rights of belligerents in the right of search will be taken as an act of war, and as a proof of alliance with the enemy—that is, the Government of the United States.—It need hardly be observed that the protection of British interests demands that an efficient squadron of vessels be at once sent to the American waters in the face of such contingencies as will inevitably arise.
But it may be asked, who will take these letters of marque? Where is the Government of Montgomery to find ships? *The answer is to be found in the fact that already numerous applications have been received from the shipowners of New England, from the whalers of New Bedford, and from others in the Northern States for these very letters of marque,* accompanied by the highest securities and guarantees. This statement I make on the very highest authority. I leave it to you to deal with the facts.
To day I proceeded to the Montgomery Downing street and Whitehall, to present myself to the members of the Cabinet and to be introduced to the President of the Confederate States of America.
The offices of the government are contained under one roof in a large red brick building of unfaced masonry, which looks like a handsome first class warehouse. On the first landing is a square hall, surrounded by doors on which legible inscriptions are fixed to indicate the offices of "The President," "The Secretary of War," "The Attorney General," "The Secretary of State," "of the Cabinet," &c., and on a landing above are situated the offices of the other members of the government. The building is surmounted by the flag of the Confederate States. There is no sentry at the doors, and access is free to all, but there are notices on the doors warning visitors that they can only be received during certain hours.
The President was engaged with some gentlemen when I was presented to him, but he received me with much kindliness of manner, and when they had left, entered into conversation with me for some time on general matters. Mr. Davis is a man of slight, sinewy figure, rather over the middle hight, and of erect, soldier like bearing. He is about 55 years of age; his features are regular and well defined, but the face is thin, and marked on cheek and brow with many wrinkles, and is rather careworn and haggard. One eye is apparently blind, the other is dark, piercing and intelligent. He was dressed very plainly in a light gray summer suit. In the course of conversation he gave an order for the Secretary of War to furnish me with a letter as a kind of passport in case of my falling in with the soldiers of any military posts who might be indisposed to let me pass freely, merely observing that I had been enough within the lines of camps to know what was my duty on such occasions.
I was subsequently presented to Mr. Walker, the Secretary at War, who promised to furnish me with the needful documents before I left Montgomery.
In his room were General Beauregard and several officers, engaged over plans and maps, apparently in a little council of war, which was, perhaps, not without reference to the intelligence that the United States troops were marching on Norfolk Navy Yard, and had actually occupied Alexandria.
On leaving the Secretary I proceeded to the room of the Attorney General, Mr. Benjamin, a very intelligent and able man, whom I found busied in preparations connected with the issue of letters of marque.
Everything in the offices looked like earnest work and business.

Fight in Lancaster County.
The Richmond Dispatch says:—We are indebted to Addison Hall, Esq., of Lancaster county, Va., for the following statement:
To the Editors of the Dispatch:
I will give you a hasty, but very nearly correct account of an encounter with the enemy at the residence of James W. Gresham, Esq., on yesterday, June 24th. I am now at the house of Mr. Gresham, and from him and others gather the following facts: At about the hour of 4 o'clock, P. M., the steamer called the Star passed up the Rappahannock river as far as Towles' Point, just below Urbanna, and, returning immediately, stopped opposite Mr. Gresham's, and within about six hundred yards of the house. A large barge, armed with two swivels, and a small rowboat, containing together about fifty men, put off for the shore, and the men landed. Some ten or twelve men, armed with muskets and side arms, came up the bank to the house, professing to be in pursuit of fowls, which Mr. Gresham informed them they could not get from him. Whilst in the house, the company of Capt. Isaac Currell, at the time under the command of Adjutant H. S. Hathaway, having had notice, made their appearance, and commenced a warm fire upon the men as they rapidly retreated to the barge, wading up to the waist in water, which fire was continued with some ten or fifteen rounds, until the barge reached the steamer. What execution was done is not known, but it is very evident that a number were killed. As soon as the barge left the shore the steamer commenced a heavy fire of cannon and bombs upon the men and the dwelling-house, which fire was kept up for an hour, and the house of Mr. G. struck with about 17 balls, weighing from 2 to 39 lbs. and also by several bomb shells. Eighty shots were counted, and although the shells bursted all around the men, not one was killed or wounded. And what is most remarkable and providential, none of Mr.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1861.

MONDAY, JULY 1ST.

The Governor of South Carolina has removed his head quarters to Columbia, the State Capital, where he arrived on Thursday morning and took rooms at Hunt's hotel. During the pendency of hostilities at Charleston, the Executive, the Legislature and the Convention of South Carolina, all made the latter city their head quarters.

Hurlburt, a South Carolina lawyer arrested as a traitor and spy of Lincoln, was recently sent on to Richmond as a prisoner, having been arrested at Atlanta, Ga. It is said that he is to be sent back to Charleston for trial in the district where his alleged offences were committed. The experiment of sending him through portions of this State that we wot of, will be a most dangerous one for Hulburt. Whether Hurlburt is a South Carolinian by birth or not, we do not now recollect having read, but even if he is, his State is not responsible for him save to see justice done.—Hurlburt had been acting as the correspondent of the *N. Y. Times, Tribune*, and other abolition papers.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3D.

Col. Robert Ransom, late of the United States Army, has been appointed a Colonel of the State Cavalry. The Raleigh *Standard* says that he is said to have been the best horseman in the United States service.

General Butler at Fortress Monroe, is getting himself into fresh scrapes. He has arrested Col. Allen's New York Regiment on the ground of disloyalty to the Federal government. The New York Regiments are in a ferment. He will probably be removed. The whiskey he has been drinking does not agree with him.

Baltimore is in a fearfully excited state. With her streets filled with Federal troops and swept by Federal guns, her people still greet Lincoln's mercenaries as they pass with cheers for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy.

The Schooner *Adeline*, Captain Smith, arrived at Savannah on the 1st July with a cargo of molasses from Nassau, New Providence (Bahamas) The *Adeline* sailed into Nassau under the Confederate flag, which was gladly recognized by the authorities there, much to the enragement of the Lincolnite Consul. Nassau is an English port.

THE COMET was quite visible last night. We saw it about nine o'clock. It is nearly as brilliant as the comet of 1858. A gentleman, not very deeply skilled in the natural history and migratory habits of comets, to whom we pointed it out, remarked quite coolly that he had seen *that* two years ago.

Some say that the present visitor is the long expected comet of Charles the Fifth. We don't know, but it promises to be very large and brilliant.

As for the portents. In 1842 or '43 or about that time an immense comet streamed across the sky and the world remained at peace. In 1858 a fine looking comet came along and there was war in Italy soon. Peace or war are alike to the comets.

Since writing the above we have received the following notice of the phenomenon from a friend who has evidently been observing it:—

I invite all creation and the rest of mankind to an exhibition to-night—if it should be clear—of one of the most magnificent comets that has ever been seen in our system. It will be visible in the North West soon after sunset, about 35 degrees above the horizon. Being but 30 degrees distant from the north star, it will not sink below the horizon at all to-night.

Last night at 12, the tail extended beyond the zenith, or more than 90 deg. in length. So little attention having been attracted to this comet shows that its brilliancy must have been very suddenly developed. The great comet of 1680 in two days unfolded a tail of 140,000,000 of miles in length.

Those who have a Celestial Globe or Burritt's Atlas, may mark the position of the comet just under the jaws of the Great Bear, the tail extending to the head of Poniatowski's Bull.

But for the inconvenient penalty for giving "aid and comfort," I would suggest to Doctor Lincoln and Gen. Scott the policy of chartering the tail of this comet to "wipe us out."

Daily Journal, 3d inst.

THE NORFOLK DAY BOOK says that there are men holding somewhat responsible positions in the employ of the Confederate States at the Norfolk Navy Yard, who flourish around the most treasonable Lincolnite and Abolitionist language. The Day Book has the names, and will ventilate them and the whole subject if the abuse is not reformed.

WE UNDERSTAND that the fine company of horse artillery, under the command of Captain Moore, who have been encamped on the Sound for some time, are under orders to proceed, first to Raleigh, and thence to Virginia.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Times, says that General Beauregard has ordered his sharp-shooters not to hit the men with epaulettes.—The Lincolnite Brigadiers are our best friends. They play into our hands. We must not lose them. The Southern Volunteers despise the Northern Brigadiers so much that they say they would rather encounter two or three Brigadiers than one private. Upon the whole, Pierce, Schenck, Butler, etc., are not spoken of in the most complimentary terms at the North.

DURING THE thunder storm on Saturday morning last, the house of Mr. J. W. Zimmerman, about 1½ miles from town, was struck by lightning. The front part of the house was considerably damaged, the boards outside being torn off and the plastering inside knocked down, besides other damage. All in the house were more or less stunned, but none seriously hurt.

CHANG AND ENG.—We have a squash or a pair of squashes, veritable Siamese twins of the vegetable world, grown on one stem and united by a ligature growing between their respective sides very much in the Chan-Englical fashion. This odd production grew on Mr. Conoley's place at the sound. We will preserve it in spirits and present it to some great scientific society, *perhaps*.

OUR VERY COPIOUS details by telegraph leave little for us to do in the way of new itemizing. Although not startling, the news is significant, and will be found interesting. Blair talks largely. Scott orders extra rations for six days for his forces on both sides of the Potomac, and only Patterson's failure to advance delays operations. We think the mistake is with General Johnson. He holds Patterson in check and deranges the plans of General Scott. Naughty man, is General Johnson. It will most probably be found that Beauregard's stubborness will cause a failure to advance on the part of General McDowell, unless that redoubted General chooses to *advance backwards*.

The treatment of Baltimore is awfully disgraceful. The Austrians in Italy were not more tyrants nor more detested than are the Lincolnite troops in Baltimore.

There is little doubt, judging by appearances that the moral and perhaps the physical power of the Western Powers of Europe will be shortly thrown into the scale in favor of the settlement of existing difficulties by the full acknowledgment of the separate independence and equality of the South.

MILITARY.—We neglected yesterday to notice the turn-out of the Independent Guards on Monday afternoon in their new Summer uniform. They are really a very fine looking, as well as a very fine company.

Daily Journal, 3d inst.

LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS passed through this place yesterday, last night and to-day. Among others we noticed a large force of artillery from the South, with guns and all equipments.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

SEVERAL DAYS AGO, we heard from a gentleman just from the scene, of the recapture of the *Hannah Balch*, a brig loaded with sugar and molasses, which had been seized by the blockading squadron off Tybee Island, while trying to make her way into the harbor of Savannah. We alluded to this matter on Friday in a brief paragraph headed "Sweet," in which we referred to the fact that the State of North Carolina had secured a large quantity of sugar and molasses on very favorable terms, but which could not then be made public.

Our reasons for not making the matter public will readily suggest themselves, one being that we did not desire, by calling particular attention to the facts and the localities to draw down any heavy blockading force which might put a stop to the operations of our light armed steamers, to say nothing of harrassing and annoying our coasts generally. From similar considerations of public interest we have suppressed other items of news at different times. But really we feel somewhat put out, when we find that things which our papers and people think advisable to keep quiet, find their way to the public, generally in a very incorrect form through the babbling correspondents of some distant paper. If these scribblers have no judgment nor discrimination, the editors surely ought to have some.

Now, after we in North Carolina had been trying to keep the recapture of the *Hannah Balch* quiet, we find it all paraded, after a fashion, in the correspondence of the Petersburg *Express*. We know that this sort of thing is calculated to keep up a sensation, but now, we do think that sensations ought to be avoided. Messrs., the correspondents, please think a little and you will not write so much.

GEN. HUGER, chief in command at Norfolk, has ordered the observance of the 4th of July, at all the posts under his command. His General Orders seem to us so appropriate and well conceived, that we copy them from the Norfolk papers, where they appear as an advertisement. Omitting date, etc., they read thus:—

As on the 4th day of July, 1776, our forefathers proclaimed, "That to secure these rights Governments are instituted among men deriving their just rights from the consent of the governed: that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness * * * * * * * *

When a long train of abuses and usurpations pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism: it is their right duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

We, the people of the Confederate States who claim the same rights now, and like our ancestors are ready to defend them, should observe and revere the anniversary of the day on which these sentiments were declared to the world.

The Commanding Officers of Divisions and Posts will cause the 4th of July next to be duly observed as far as their duties will allow: and at 12 M. a salute of fifteen (15) guns will be fired by the Field Artillery, at such points as the Chief of Artillery will direct.

By Command of Brig. Gen. HUGER.

S. S. ANDERSON,
Lt. Col. and Act'g Adj't Gen.

We think the course and sentiments of General Huger will be generally approved.

WE EXPECTED IT.—A piece of copy taken from the State Journal and purporting to be a list of the companies composing the first North Carolina Regiment, which had been thrown aside a good while since, accidentally and by mistake, got in hand and found its way into one of our issues of last week. We knew of course, the Observer would pitch into this error. Of course it has done so. We trust it feels better.

THE COMET.—We called attention to this matter in yesterday's paper, but owing to the rainny, cloudy appearance of things, few thought of looking for it, and even if they had few could have had a sight of it, as the clouds did not even break until a late hour.

Mr. James N. Ballenton, watchman at the Clarendon Steam-Saw mill, informs us that he saw it at about eleven o'clock, when the clouds commenced breaking.—At that time the nucleus was below the horizon, at a point nearly due North, from which a brilliant "streak" of light streamed nearly straight towards the zenith, but inclining towards the west. The upper end of it seemed to fade out. Mr. Ballenton saw no nucleus.

Several others mention having seen it also, but it would seem that when they saw it, after eleven o'clock the head had either got below the horizon, or was veiled by the heavy bank of clouds. As its apparent revolution is round the North Star it does not remain long under the horizon, and we should suppose would be seen to advantage at from three to four in the morning, if the moon does not shine too bright, a fact in regard to which we are not posted.

It is proper to remark that Mr. Sprunt, the gentleman who first called our attention to the "celestial visitant," saw the nucleus distinctly. It overhangs the Northern sky, and all its evil portents are for that section—if there be such things as portents.

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

THE CAVALRY SKIRMISH NEAR WILLIAMSPORT.—In confirmation of the reported Cavalry engagement in which the two Ashbys, Richard and Turney Ashby figured, we may state that a gentleman of this town mentioned to us yesterday afternoon, the receipt of a letter from a gentleman of high character, cognizant of the facts, more than sustaining all the telegraphic or printed accounts. Richard Asby with a scouting party of five men was drawn into or fell into an ambush and was charged upon by a troop of Lincoln's Cavalry, through which the little band cut their way, two, however, being killed outright, and Captain Richard Ashby supposed to be mortally wounded. It is said that his brother Turner Ashby, who happened to be in the neighborhood with some ten or twelve mounted men, was so maddened by the death of his brother, that he determined to be revenged, and with this determination, rather than with any hope of victory, he charged the troop with his handful of men, actually killing five of the enemy himself. The desperation of the attack actually appalled the enemy and they fled, leaving some seventeen dead on the field. Thus, in substance, says the letter. It differs hardly at all from the published accounts, save in showing the additional motive which added to the fierceness of the impulse that hurled Turner Ashby on the foe.

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

IS IT A COMET?—A gentleman mentioned to us this morning the fact that last night about nine o'clock, the weather being somewhat cloudy, with occasional lightning, he saw in a break between the clouds somewhat West of North and near the horizon, a broad and steady luminous streak, and as the sky further cleared, he plainly saw a head or nucleus, looking like a large red star. We mention this to direct attention. If any body sees it to-night, please report.—*Daily Journal, 1st inst.*

THERE ARE sometimes presages of storm in the moral as in the physical world.

If there be anything in such presages there is something going on or impending. There is a battle feeling in the air, as one might say—there is a sort of pervading sentiment or impression in all men's minds, that the thunder cloud hangs very low, if it has not already burst.

We are not superstitious about most things. We rather think that impressions of this sort, so frequently confirmed by the actual event, are the result of subtle operation of the general mind rapidly passing from one to the other, in a maner perfectly natural, but badly understood. It has often been remarked that the *prestige*, the sensation of a great victory or a great defeat outruns the swiftest messenger that bears the news. How this is we leave others to determine.

We have an impression of some great event impending. We have no more. The telegraph will give us nothing, and we have no northern mail.

Daily Journal, 1st inst.

Backbone.

We had a Convention—would that we could speak of it wholly in the past, for it surely has already transcended the limits which public opinion and the popular intention assigned to its action; but we had a Convention, and we regret to add we still have a Convention which may be potent for evil whenever it reassembles, if it does reassemble, but which can scarcely be further looked to as the source of any lasting advantage to the State, or as the agent of any prompt and heartfelt co-operation in the cause in which we are all supposed to be engaged.

The Convention, although willing to avail itself of political hobbies, to make capital by changes in the Constitution not legitimately before it, however they might have been legally, seemed lacking in the nerve, the backbone necessary to do what was peremptorily demanded by the actual existing emergency of the occasion—what was due to the defence of the State and to the safety of the Confederacy, of which she is a member.

The Convention could dabble in the pool of politics by acting upon the disputed question of *od valorem*, although that question could wait, as it had waited before for years, and although it had failed before the people at the last distinctive issue. However, waiving the right or wrong of the issue, the Convention could take that up and act upon it, but it could not take up questions of vitali present, and pressing importance.

It knew and its members acknowledged the necessity of *some* stay-law, while they proclaimed loudly the sins, the errors, and, as they said, the injustice and unconstitutionality of the law of the special session of the Legislature. After discrediting, or doing what they could to discredit the existing law, what substitute did they provide? What amendment did they offer?—Where is the "ordinance"? Not echo, but the people ask, Where? Our volunteers in camp ought not to be sacrificed in their absence; *some* provision is necessary to meet their cases. Well, if A, a creditor, is forced by law to suspend the collection of a debt due him by B, a soldier, how can he pay C, a third party to whom he, B, may be indebted, and to whom he could have made payment, had he been able to collect from A in the first instance. Why did not the Convention, knowing and admitting the necessity of *some* stay-law, provide some one free from the objections urged against that already in existence, and which was sought to be so far condemned, as it possible to deprive it of validity and usefulness. Might not there remain on the common mind, the mind unwarped by "Conventional" prejudices, a slight suspicion that the Convention was lacking either in singleness of purpose, or in "backbone."

Again, our community in common with other communities in the State, felt and feels not only aggrieved but jeopardized by the passage of persons to and from the enemy's country, and the feeling here had risen so high that a resort to private or at least extra legal measures of redress seemed at one time inevitable, and this not on the part of "lawless men," but of solid, substantial, long-resident citizens. In order to give a public expression of opinion, and if possible obtain legal measures of redress and thus avert the much-to-be-dreaded resort to anything like mob law, a notice was inserted in the *Journal* for a meeting to be held in the Court House. With but a few hours notice, the concourse was so great that only the theatre would hold the assembled multitude. It was like one of the tremendous gatherings we used to have last winter. The resolutions passed by that meeting were calm and temperate, but they were firm. They stated nothing but facts—they asked for nothing but rights. Their language and recommendations met with the hearty approbation of the people and the press not simply in this State, but in the other Southern States, so far as our exchanges extend.

These resolutions were laid before the Convention with the view of obtaining such action as the necessities of the case might seem to demand. They were referred to a committee, and the committee reported, and then, after being bitterly attacked, the whole subject was *postponed* until somewhere about the end of the year.—If then anything is done it will be equally ridiculous with the act of locking the stable-door after the colt has been stolen. Then all the mischief will have been done. So ends one attempt to give a strictly legal character to strictly defensive measures. This question demanded instant action. *It* was *postponed*. Another question, *ad valorem*, which had been talked of for years and might continue to be talked of for years yet to come, was passed without any sort of delay or postponement to consult the people. So much again for political management. So much also for nerve to meet an actually existing emergency.

Far would it be from us to recommend or even contemplate anything calculated to cast a stain upon the fair escutcheon of the State. We want her to repudiate no obligation, to dishonor no bond. But as individuals cannot pay money to an alien enemy during war, so neither ought a State. This view of the case was very properly taken by the Virginia Convention, and that body resolved by a vote of nearly three to one to suspend the payment during the war, of the interest on the debt of Virginia due to, or held by alien enemies at the North. It is strengthening the hands of the enemy. It is paying him money based upon investments in the industry and property of a people whom he is endeavoring to ruin, to subjugate, to "wipe out." Remember we simply desire to *suspend* this payment. To hold the money subject to a settlement. We may yet be subjected to losses and spoilations at the hands of the vandals sent out by Lincoln. If they ruin the property of our citizens we must have some redress.

But one of the arguments urged against it was, that some of our citizens had invested their fortunes in Northern Stocks, and that if this was done, they might be retaliated on. We cannot see that a great question, affecting the vital interests of North Carolina, and, indeed, the whole Confederacy, ought to be decided with reference to the interests of a few private individuals, whose views led them to seek investment for their capitol in Northern funds, rather than to employ it in sustaining the credit or developing the resources of North Carolina.

The truth is, that the Convention seemed unable in this, as in many other things, to meet the issue boldly and fairly. It wanted backing up. Individual and private interest was too strong for Confederate patriotism with too many of its members, and thus their knees were weakened and their back-bones made feeble.

THE PETERSBURG *Express* calls attention to the following taken from an article published in Webb's New York *Courier and Enquirer* some twenty-five years ago. Then Webb had not quite given in his adhesion to demonism. Impicturing the results of a disruption of the Federal Union as the consequence of the triumph of abolitionism. Webb said, speaking of the North:

Our exports and our imports would be reduced nine-tenths; nine-tenths of our shipping would be rotting at our wharves; nine-tenths of our population, now supported by commerce and the wealth it produces and the industry it diffuses, would be driven to agricultural pursuits; the staple articles of Northern agriculture command but small prices abroad, and they would find but few customers at home; grass would grow in the streets of our cities and villages, and a general scene of poverty and desolation would follow our present unexampled prosperity and generally diffused wealth.

This would be even more strictly true now than when it was written.

By the way we see it stated that the *Courier and Enquirer* is, or is to be finally merged into the *world*. In fact it is defunct. The *Times* is reduced in size, and the other New York papers show the effects of the times equally with those of the South.

As soon as Brigadier Gen. Pierce sufficiently recovered his "presence of mind," he marched right up to Major General Butler and asked: "What is better than absence of mind?" Butler was disgruntled, and didn't know.—Pierce answered, *absence of body*.

THE TELEGRAPH has given us an instalment and we trust will keep us more regularly posted on all that can properly be made public. The news so far is good.—We think it will suit.

We saw a gentleman yesterday who had been considerably "around" in Virginia, and he informs us that the spirits of our people there are buoyant in the highest degree, and that troops pour in from all quarters. He is under the impression that while the Northern papers exaggerate the numbers of the Confederate troops in Virginia we here have been too apt to underrate them.—*Daily Journal, 2d inst.*

WE HAVE A LOT of magnificent Irish potatoes from D. J. Nixon, Esq. The pototoes were grown at Mr. Nixon's place upon the sound and are no doubt sent as a sample of Sound productions, and also to show that some things can be done as well as others. Mr. Nixon has our thanks.

For the Journal.

CAMP DUDLEY, June 29th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Through the columns of your paper we wish to return our thanks to those ladies of Wilmington, for the luxuries presented us a few evenings since, through the care of Sergeant Henry, consisting of biscuit, cakes, etc., etc., which it is reasonable to suppose, were relished with a degree of satisfaction after the usual fare of soldiers, and for which we pledge ourselves to defend their homes and their lives, or die in their defence; and though we may find a final resting place on the field of action, yet, in our last moments, our prayers shall ascend to Heaven for their preservation.

Yes, against the haughty tyrant
Our Swords and arms we'll wield,
Though our bones should bleach
The bloody battle field.

And when the invader hurls
The brand of devastation,
To conquer or to die
Is our determination!

A PRIVATE,
Moore's Creek Riflemen.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Capture of Prize Vessels.—Daring Exploit of Maryland Zouaves!

Lieut. Geo. W. Alexander, of the 1st Regiment of Maryland Zouaves, reached Richmond on yesterday morning with forty odd Lincolnite prisoners-of-war, captured on the Potomac early Saturday morning. It appears that the Zouave Regiment has been for some time past in process of formation by Col. R. Thomas, of Richmond, Lieut. Alexander, (Adjutant,) Lieut. F. Gibson, and others, in Baltimore.

A short time since, Col. Thomas went from Baltimore to Philadelphia in disguise and procured a supply of arms. Himself and comrades then conceived the project of capturing the St. Nicholas, a large steamer in the employ of the "General Government," running between Baltimore and Washington. The boat started at four o'clock on Friday evening from her wharf in Baltimore. Previous thereto Col. Thomas went aboard with 12 men—the latter as passengers, and their commander dressed as a French lady. The vessel got under way and stopped at Point Lookout, where, according to the plan previously agreed on, Lieut. Alexander, with another detachment of men, came on board and secured passage for Washington. By accident (!) Lieut. Alexander went into the cabin of the steamer and recognized the French lady (!) as an old acquaintance from Paris. Both Thomas and Alexander speaking the language fluently, they found no difficulty in maturing their plan of operations. During the conversation that ensued between the French lady and her acquaintance, instructions were given as to how the party should proceed. The arms, which had previously been carefully loaded and concealed, were made ready for instant possession. At one o'clock on Saturday morning, the time for striking the blow having arrived, Col. Thomas threw off his disguise, appeared in his uniform, and ordering his men to do their duty, the steamer in five minutes was a prize to the forces of the Confederate States.—The Captain and crew surrendered without striking a blow, and were confined without trouble. They appeared overwhelmed with surprise.

Captain Geo. N. Hollins, late United States Navy, who had gone abroad at Point Lookout, then assumed command of the steamer and ran her into Cone river, expecting to meet the Tennessee Regiment and jointly commence further operations against the enemy. The Tennesseeans, however, did not arrive on the ground till late Saturday morning. It was then too late for any demonstration up the river as originally intended, and the steamer was headed down the stream. On her passage she captured two schooners and one brig. Each had a crew of about ten men, who were taken prisoners.

One of the vessels was loaded with 3,500 bags of coffee, another with anthracite coal, and another with ice. The steamer St. Nicholas is a first class boat, 275 feet long, side wheel.

All of the prizes were safely towed to the mouth of the Rappahannock, and thence to Fredericksburg.—Their value is roughly estimated at three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The captains of the respective vessels, with their crews, including several negroes, are now lodged in the prison depot on Main street, in this city.

STARCH OF HOME MANUFACTURE.—We commend the following receipe for making starch to all who may wish to try it, it having been furnished us by one who has tried it, and who knows it to be a good one. This starch will be found as good an article as that which comes from Yankeedoodledom:

Take a peck of ungrounnd wheat of the best quality; pick and soak it carefully. Next put into a tub; pour on sufficient clear, soft water to cover it, and then set it in the sun. Be sure to change the water every day, keeping it in the sun as much as possible, or an equally warm place in the house, should the weather prove unfavorable. When all the grains of wheat become quite soft, rub it well in your hands, and separate it from the husks, which must be thrown into another tub. Let the soft wheat settle in a mass; and then pour off the water and put on fresh; stir it well, and let it settle again. Repeat this every day, till the last water comes off clear and colorless. Then pour the water finally off. Take the starch out of the tub, collect it into a thin bag, and hang it for a few days in the sun; after which spread on dishes or a sheet to dry.

THE NORTH-WEST.—Now that Gen. R. S. Garnett has taken charge of the Confederate forces in the North-west, we may expect an active and energetic campaign. He has had large campaigning experience in the Rocky Mountains and Mexico, and is admirably suited to the position assigned him. He has under his command a fine body of brave soldiers, who are anxious to take some active steps to drive from the soil of Virginia a mercenary foreign enemy, and bring to a proper appreciation of their position the few deluded citizens in that section who have taken up arms against the State.

We have the most abiding confidence in the ability and wisdom of Gen. Garnett, and predict for him a brilliant and successful campaign.

We are well convinced that a re-action in favor of the State is going on in that section. It only requires a vigorous policy to bring back the North-west to a loyal adherence to the destiny of Virginia and the South.

At latest accounts the Yankees were leaving Phillippa and returning to Grafton or some other point more distant from our troops than that now occupied. We must march to Wheeling and give the loyal citizens all through the West the tangible assurance of the protection of the Government of the Confederate States.—*Staunton Vindicator.*

NEGROES IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—In noticing the fact that Collector Barney had turned a Democrat out of the Custom House, and appointed a negro in his place, the Concord (N. H.) Patriot says:

"Collector Goodrich set the example, before he had been in office a month, by appointing a negro (ex-keeper of a billard saloon) as a Messenger, in place of Mr. Seavy, a faithful and industrious free white citizen, with a large family of white children dependent on his daily earnings for support. The colored appointee is said to have been a favorite of Burlingame. Salary forty dollars per month. This is heavy business, worthy of "no party."

HOW THE BLOCKADE WORKS.—In looking over the account of the New York Produce Market, in the Times of the 20th inst., we find butter is quoted from 8c. a 12c. Under the influence of the Southern trade it sold from 15c. a 26c. Cheese, formerly from 6c. a 14c., now brings from 2c. a 7. North River hay 45 a 50 cents.

An old aphorism declared that "being patient is the hardest work we have to do through life." "That's so!" says Quilp. "Tried it once teaching a district school—where all the worst boys were sons of committee men and the mischievous girls were unpunishably handsome."

IMPORTANT ORDER.—General Beauregard has issued an order prohibiting all persons not having passes from the War Department, from crossing the lines of this division of the army after the 30th inst. Papers throughout the Confederate States would be doing a service by copying this order, and they are requested to do so.—*Norfolk Herald.*

From the Seat of War.

We clip the following items from the Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday last, 29th inst:

The Baltimore Exchange gives the following account of recent skirmishes:

On Monday afternoon the steamer Monticello was dispatched by General Butler up the Rappahannock, for the purpose of reconnoitering. Mr. John A. Phillips, of this city, was on board as pilot, and after reaching a point near Carter's Creek, a boat containing the pilot and fifteen men was sent ashore. Mr. Phillips was well acquainted with Mr. William Gresham, a gentleman living near that point, and immediately proceeded to his house. Mr. Gresham informed Mr. Phillips that he and his companions had better leave immediately for the steamer, as they were in very unsafe quarters. The soldiers started for their boats, and Mr. Phillips lingered behind for some moments. Before the boat had left the shore, a company of Confederate troops made their appearance and commenced a rapid fire of musketry on the boat which was immediately shoved from shore. Mr. P. was not yet on board, and was compelled to wade into the stream to avoid the fire. As soon as the commander of the Monticello saw the condition of things, he opened upon the Confederates with several 32-pounders, which compelled them to retreat. The boat was then directed to return for Mr. Phillips. The Federal forces lost one man, named August Peterson, mortally wounded, and has since died. Surgeon Heber Smith received a severe wound in the jaw, the ball passing clear through, and six of the crew were slightly wounded. The Monticello returned immediately to the Fortress. On Tuesday morning the steamer Quaker City started to Lynn Haven Roads to reconnoitre, when she approached too near the shore, and a battery opened on her. She lost one man killed, and several wounded.—The commander of the Quaker City reports that he silenced the battery, and compelled the Confederates to fly to the woods for safety.

In the afternoon of the same day, a number of the crew of the Cumberland left in a fishing-smack for the purpose of fishing, but approached a point within range of the guns of the Sewell's Point battery, when they were fired upon. One of the shot took effect, killing three men and wounding several others. On board the Georgeana were some fifty passengers, all from Norfolk, and most of whom were women and children. They were sent from that city to Fortress Monroe on Tuesday, under a flag of truce. They report that there is an immense number of troops in and about Norfolk, at Yorktown, and the several batteries along the different rivers. The Confederates were strongly entrenched near Yorktown, where a most desperate stand would be made. The same condition of things existed about Norfolk, and there was no doubt but every inch of ground would be sternly protected. Provisions among the Confederates were very plentiful, and the health of the troops excellent. No matters of interest had transpired at the fortress.

FEDERAL OUTRAGES AT FORTRESS MONROE.

It was but a few days ago, says the Express, that the National Intelligencer spoke in glowing terms of the proclamation of General McDowell, advising the Federal troops to respect private property. Incidentally, the Intelligencer spoke in terms of guarded approval of the conduct of the troops thus far. We clip the following extract from the Fortress Monroe correspondence of the New York Tribune, as an evidence of the atrocious manner in which the troops really do behave:

The outrages committed by our soldiers on the property, and not unfrequently on the persons also, of Virginians conceived to be Secessionists, are a disgrace to our army. A proper degree of discipline would insure the shooting of platoons of scoundrels, not all privates, who seem to have imbibed the idea that they came here to pillage and destroy.—The outrages that I could detail are calculated to cause every decent man to blush. A wound has been inflicted that never will heal so long as recollection remains. It is in the hope that some good may be done thereby that I make this disgraceful confession.

Telegraphed to the Northern Press.

EXPERIMENTS WITH RIFLED CANNON, &c., &c.

ALEXANDRIA, June 26.—A test of rifled cannon took place this afternoon at Fort Ellsworth, on Shuter's Hill, and gave the utmost satisfaction. At this point the formidable field-works which have been in the course of construction for several weeks, are approaching completion. All the guns have been mounted, and the fort regularly garrisoned, including a force of regulars.

Thirty 10-pounder guns were fired to-day. Guns have also been placed outside the fort, commanding the roads.

Good military authority pronounce these works perfect in every detail, and capable of withstanding a siege by 10,000 of the best troops. They have been constructed under the superintendence of Captain Wright.

Intelligence from Manassas Junction gives satisfaction that the force there is not near as large as represented and that it is neither well clothed nor well fed.

Col. Heintzelman has never entertained any apprehensions of an attack in this immediate locality, though every precaution has been taken to guard against such an event. Troops are now so admirably posted for a defence, and the field work so extensive, that all fears of that character are generally dismissed.

A reconnoitering party discovered several thousand troops gathering near Vienna this morning.

Intelligence from Camp Tyler this evening represents all the Confederate troops as having disappeared from Falls Church, and that it will soon be occupied by Federal troops.

Bishop McIlvaine visited Camp Upton this evening and delivered an impressive sermon to the troops.

An Engagement at Mathias' Point.

The Washington Star has the following letter:

U. S. SHIP PAWNEE, POTOMAC RIVER,
June 25, 1861.

The ship commanded by Commander Rowan, accompanied by the tender, James Guy, left Acquia Creek this morning for Mathias' Point, carrying Capt. Woodbury, U. S. Engineers, and Capt. Palmer, U. S. Topographical Engineers, to make a reconnoisance there, to learn whether batteries were or were not being erected there.

At 5 A. M. Capt. Rowan sent an expedition of 40 men, sailors and marines, ashore in two boats, in charge of Lieut. Chaplin and Master Blue, all under Captain Woodbury's command. As the steamer approached, the enemy showed themselves in considerable numbers, but they scampered over the hills when the ship directed a few shells against them, and they were kept in check by an occasional shell while the expedition was ashore, enabling it to complete its work unmolested.—Its sailors captured two horses, saddled and bridled, compelling the riders to seek safety in flight. One of our men received a slight wound in the wrist from a revolver shot. The horses were brought off, hoisted into the Jas. Guy, and sent to the Washington Navy-Yard as prizes.

During the reconnoissance the Pawnee threw thirty shell, which kept the enemy in check, though their reported force there is six hundred, men, one hundred or more being mounted. The party that landed saw the enemy's camp from Grimes' house on the hill; and having on their return to the Pawnee pointed out its direction, Com. Rowan put the ship in a proper position within the shoal, and shelled it, completely dispersing the camp, and setting fire to something behind the hill. A negro man came off to the ship and gave information that two hundred of the enemy are kept constantly on the beach, and the remainder in the camp.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR GERMANTOWN.—This ship, which was devoted to destruction in the memorable attempt to destroy the Gosport Navy Yard, has been raised and is now undergoing such repairs as will in a few weeks accomplish her thorough renovation. The contract for raising the G. was undertaken by those skillful artizans, the Messrs. Baker, who expeditiously and faithfully executed it.

Lincoln's destructives not only set fire to the G., but scuttled her; and in addition to this the large tall shears fell across her. But in the hands of skillful workmen she has not only been put afloat again, but will soon be fit for service we trust in the Confederate navy.

Norfolk Argus.

SIGNIFICANT.—We learn from the Richmond Examiner, that the agent of the French Government, now in Richmond, is about to buy tobacco there. It is said he will commence in the course of a few days. Independent of this being good news to the planters, there is an important significance in the action of this agent.—It is well known that tobacco is an article of monopoly with the French Government. The question naturally arises, then, why would that Government authorize the purchase of tobacco if the blockade is to be recognized and continued? Would France purchase that which she could not receive? If this be true, as stated, it is very encouraging to our planters and a disagreeable hint to our enemies.

A LETTER FROM HON. WM. L. YANCEY.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Post* says a letter has been received from Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, one of the commissioners to Europe, in which he states that our independence will certainly be recognized by England during the month of August, and that he expects to be at home in September.

Defences up the River.

THE CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS AT RANDOLPH, KY.

The Memphis Bulletin gives the following description of the earth-works which the Confederate forces have thrown up on the banks of the river at Randolph, sixty miles above Memphis, and given the name of Fort Wright:

There is one striking peculiarity about this stronghold. In ascending the heights which command the mighty river ten or twelve miles, one is constantly surprised by encountering troops and heavy guns where these are least expected. The earthen breastworks have been sodded with grass, and on the exterior do not differ in appearance from other portions of the rugged heights. The visitor is constantly surprised by finding himself at the very cannon's mouth. The earthworks are from 20 to 30 feet in thickness, and are no less defensible on the river than on the landward side. In both directions nature has made the fortifications almost inaccessible.—It occurred to us as we walked around the fortifications with Surgeon Woodward that 10,000 men could hold Fort Wright against any force that might be brought against it.

An assault upon the fortress from the river side would be simply ridiculous. The paths by which the summit of the bluff is reached are narrow and precipitous, and there is no portion of the ascent which is not commanded by six and twenty-four and thirty two pounders.—There is but one narrow defile on the landward side by which it is possible for an attacking force to reach the defences; this is defended by heavy guns which sweep the defile for more than a mile. This pass is crossed by an earthern wall thirty or forty feet in thickness, and a quarter or half a mile east of this on the hill side, commanding the valley, is a crescent-shaped wall with the open side next the main fortifications. It seems to us that this outpost would be impregnable, supported as it is by the main batteries. We can give no more accurate description of the fortifications than we have written. The only book we ever read that treated of military matters is known as Tristram Shandy, and the great difference between the fortifications at Randolph and those we have visited in other portions of the country, consists in the fact that elsewhere the walls are of brick and stone; here they are made of tough, tenacious clay. A cannon ball fired against the walls at Randolph would burrow itself in the embankments, but it would be difficult to imagine what harm would be done by it.

Capt. Bankhead, the accomplished lawyer and soldier, has command of the heaviest battery at Fort Wright. His ten guns are 64 and 32-pounders, besides howitzers, and his men are like his guns, of huge calibre.

WHAT GEN. PILLOW HAS DONE AND IS DOING.

The Bulletin also furnishes some interesting information regarding the progress making by Gen. Pillow for the reception of the enemy. It says:

The tireless, sleepless energy of Major-General Pillow will soon place this portion of Tennessee beyond the reach of danger. He has equipped and sent to the field a larger army in a shorter space of time, officered and perfectly organized, than any commander of whom we read in modern history. Gen. Pillow has armed and organized into companies and regiments, and mustered into service, more than twenty thousand men. He has supervised everything which pertains to their comfort and their efficiency, and distributed them in such a manner as most certainly to secure their success in defending the South against invasion. The strength of his forces, which is daily and hourly increasing, has been nearly trebbled by accessions from Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, and after another month has elapsed, it would be worse than folly for any conceivable number of northern men to descend the valley of the Mississippi.

GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG.—Mr. Russel, the London Times correspondent, furnishes the following pen and ink sketch of General Braxton Bragg, the commander of the Confederate forces at Pensacola:

The commander of the Confederate States army at Pensacola is about forty-two years of age, of a spare and powerful frame; his face is dark, and marked with deep lines; his mouth large, and squarely set in determined jaws, and his eyes, sagacious, penetrating, and not by any means unkindly, look out at you from beetle brows which run straight across and spring into a thick turft of black hair, which is thickest over the nose, where naturally it usually leaves an intervening space. His hair is dark, and he wears such regulation whiskers as were the delight of our Generals a few years ago. His manner is quick and frank, and his smile is very pleasing and agreeable.

General Bragg received me at the top of the steps which lead to the verandah, and after a few earnest and complimentary words, conducted me to his office, where he spoke of the contest in which he was to play so important a part in terms of unaffected earnestness. Why else had he left his estates? After the Mexican war he had retired from the United States artillery; but when his State was menaced he was obliged to defend her. He was satisfied the North meant nothing but subjugation. All he wanted was peace. Slavery was an institution for which he was not responsible; but his property was guaranteed to him by law, and it consisted of slaves. Why did the enemy take off slaves from Fortress to work for them at Pickens? Because whites could not do their work. It was quite impossible to deny his earnestness, sincerity and zeal as he spoke, and one could only wonder at the difference made by the "stand point" from which the question is reviewed. General Bragg finally, before we supped, took down his plans and showed me the position of every gun in his works and all his batteries. He showed the greatest clearness of unreserved openness in his communications, and was anxions to point out that he had much greater difficulties to contend with than Gen. Beauregard had at Charleston.—The inside of Pickens is well known to him, as he was stationed there the very first tour of duty which he had after he left West Point. It was late at night when I returned on one of the General's horses towards the Navy Yard.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX SOLDIERS LOST

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Highly Interesting from the Seat of War—Capture of Valuable Prizes—Defeat of the Hessians—Glorious Victory of a Handful of Confederates—Burning of the Richmond Penitentiary—No Prisoners Escaped—Promotion of Commander Thomas.

FIRST DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Va., July 1, 1861—P. M.

About thirty federal prisoners, captured last week at sea by fifteen Marylanders, arrived here this morning.

Apparently reliable reports state that Commander Hollins, of Baltimore, devised a plan of seizing the steamer St. Nicholas, plying between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Capt. Thomas, disguised as a female, with several others, took passage for Philadelphia. At some point below Baltimore, Commander Hollins, with others, went on board subsequently, when the whole party, armed themselves and took charge of the steamer with but little opposition. They took a Baltimore barque, laden with 3,000 bags of coffee; a schooner with 200 tons of ice for Washington City, and a schooner with 200 tons of coal for the federal fleet.

The steamer St. Nicholas was brought to Fredericksburg. The barque and schooners were landed on the Rappahannock, above the Confederate Batteries.

The steamer St. Nicholas was a valuable mail steamer, and is believed to have on board interesting dispatches, money and valuable freight.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

RICHMOND, Va., July 1st, 1861—P. M.

The prizes secured are valued at about four hundred thousand dollars.

Commander Hollins, with the captain of the steamer St. Nicholas arrived here this afternoon. Report says that Thomas was disguised as a French lady, and Com. Hollins recognized her as a Parisian acquaintance of many years ago. Long French conversation ensued, and at one o'clock on Saturday night a party appeared thoroughly armed with cutlasses, &c., and took possession of the steamer.

One universal gratification is expressed here at this achievement.

Mark A. Cooper and G. W. B. Lamar have arrived in Richmond.

[Special Dispatch to the Journal.]

RICHMOND, Va., July 1, 1861—P. M.

Several workshops of the Penitentiary were burned this afternoon.

There have been seasonable rains in the neighborhood for the past two days.

There is nothing of interest from Yorktown, Manassas, or Winchester.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LATER!

RICHMOND, Va., July 1st, 1861—10 P. M.

The Richmond Penitentiary is on fire to-night. There has been a heavy loss. The workshops are destroyed. No prisoners escaped.

Thomas, the commander of the Maryland Zouaves, has been adpointed Colonel by the Convention of Virginia.

LATER STILL.

RICHMOND, Va., July 1st, 1861.

Received Wilmington, 10½, P. M.

There was a desperate fight near Romney on Friday last, between a small detachment of Federal and Confederate cavalry. The latter were surrounded by the former—the former having the largest force. The Confederates were of Fauquier county, Virginia, and commanded by Capt. Richard Ashbey, who cut his way through severely wounded. His brother, Turner Ashby, came up and engaged the enemy severely, and slew five with his own hand.

From thirty to forty of the enemy were killed; two on our side were killed, and a number wounded.

The capture of the prize vessels was a daring exploit of Maryland Zouaves. Col. R. Thomas, of Richmond, with a detachment of Zouaves captured at Point Look Out, early on last Saturday morning the passenger Steamer St. Nicholas, on her way from Baltimore to Washington.

The Captain and crew surrendered; then captured two schooners, and a brig in the bay loaded with coffee, coal and ice. The prizes are valued at 375,000 dollars. They were towed to Fredericksburg.

RICHMOND, Va., July 2d, 1861.

A card from the British Consul in Richmond, states that the Br. Schr. Tropic Wind, lately seized in Hampton Roads by the Federal fleet, and sent to Washington, has been released and given back in charge of the master of the vessel.

The New York correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says that the officers and crew of the privateer Savannah are comfortably situated in the Tombs. They seem cheerful and hopeful of an early release.

The New York morning papers have raised the price of their subscriptions.

The State Convention of the friends of peace held at Dover, Delaware, on last Thursday was immensely attended by the bone and sinew of the State. Ex-Governor Temple presided, assisted by thirty-one Vice Presidents.

The first resolution declares in favor of peace and against civil war, and that the acknowled gment of the independence of the Southern Confederacy is preferable to conquering and holding the States as subjugated Provinces.

Other resolutions were passed, denouncing Lincoln, and expressing grateful thanks to Senators Bayard and Saulsbury.

All the resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

The first new wheat raised this year in Maryland was exhibited in Baltimore on Friday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 2nd, 1861.

Captain Craven commands the Potomac flotilla, (Federalist) vice Ward. The Steamship Freeborn is so badly crippled as to be probably condemned.

Fourteen Confederate scouts made an attack on the picket at Shuter's Hill, killing one and wounding one.

It was generally believed in Washington on Saturday, that the Federalists would advance the coming week, (this week), and that they would have moved before but Scott desired the military control of Baltimore, thus leaving no enemy in his rear.

Five additional regiments arrived here last night making fifty-one thousand in all.

A large force is understood to be moving to support the Southerners at Harper's Ferry. Johnson is at Winchester with fifteen thousand men. The Federalists are within twenty miles, waiting reinforcements.

A Secession force left their rendezvous near Cherry Creek for the purpose of attacking forts Wise and Garland. [We cannot make out whether the despatch means forts Wise and Garland, or that the force was under Wise and Garland. It probably means forts Wise and Garland. Fort Wise is in Colorado Territory.—JOUR.] They are well armed and equipped.—There is much valuable property and money in the forts.

No diplomatic appointments will be considered until after the adjournment of Congress.

Blair was serenaded, on which occasion he called the Maryland Legislature a nest of copperheads—spoke tauntingly of Southern chivalry amusing itself in picking off the Federal pickets; declared for war till no enemy was left; abominated compromises and complimented Lincoln.

An order has been given to supply the whole force on both sides of the Potomac with extra rations for six days.

Patterson's delay in advancing keeps everything waiting. The government has decided to take him out of the way.

It is believed that a general advance will occur on the Fourth of July.

GRAFTON Va., July 2d, 1861.

The skirmishing between the Federal and Confederate forces continues. The details are suppressed.

ST. LOUIS Mo., July 2d, 1861.

Nine Missourians, with powder to blow up bridges have been arrested at Chillicothe, Ohio, and lodged in jail.

The pioneer overland mail leaves to-day for California. The telegraph is progressing and emigration is heavy.

LATEST FROM ST. LOUIS.

The last advices report Governor Jackson at Stockton with two thousand men.

Ten thousand Missourians have crossed at Maray's, one hundred miles South of Independence. They are preparing for an advance.

ALEXANDRIA, July 2d, 1861.

There are no indications of an advance from here.

Another skirmish is reported in the neighborhood of Alexandria in which two Federal pickets were killed.

Henry C. Haynes, a citizen of Richmond, was killed while attacking federal pickets.

The steamers Pacahontas and Pawnee, have sailed for Mathias Point.

The Federalists want Fairfax on the fourth of July.

The Southerners are running cars within ten miles of Alexandria.

The Confederate Steamer George Page is cruising in the vicinity of Acquia Creek.

Col. Stone is to occupy the Maryland Heights commanding Harper's Ferry.

Wm. Brent, of Sonth Carolina, and Henry Scott, of Maryland, have been arrested as alleged spies.

Fremont has been commissioned as a regular Major General, ranking next to McClelland.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., July 2d, 1861.

Two Southern Regiments at Harper's Ferry having destroyed the balance of the Railroad Bridge, crossed over to Maryland capturing many boats.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 30th, 1861.

Two regiments from Fortress Monroe will be advanced to-morrow to New Market Bridge. It is raining incessantly. Col. Carey Jones, of Hampton, has been arrested in consequence of letters found implicating many notables.

An attack on Newport News on Friday night was only prevented by the rain.

Four hundred disabled Federal volunteers were discharged at Newport News to-day.

BALTIMORE, July 2nd, 1861.

Since two o'clock this morning, startling proceedings have taken place here. Detachments of artillery and infantry were posted in Monument Square, Exchange Place, the 8th Ward, Broadway and other points, before day-light, and all the members of the Board of Police, except the Mayor, were arrested. It is said that a plot has been discovered.

Gossip.

The New York Tribune says a forward movement will be impossible until more wagons be obtained, which will not be before the 15th of July.

The Times says that the chances for the speakership of the House of Representatives favor Grow, of Pennsylvania, thus imperilling Forney, who is working for Blair.

The *Herald* says that Government does not regard the occupation of Harper's Ferry as of consequence, everything being destroyed there.

The *Journal of Commerce* says that recent developments indicate that Scott intends no forward movement into Virginia this summer.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 2d, 1861.

Messrs. Breckinridge and Burnett are *en route* for Washington. Mr. Powell will also go.

Rousseau with two regiments and three half-filled companies has gone to camp at Silver Creek, opposite here in Indiana. His exodus has excited more laughter than indignation. His men are a very rag-tailed set.

MEMPHIS, TENN, July 2d, 1861.

An Express has arrived at Little Rock, Arkansas, from Fort Smith, bringing news of Missouri being overrun with Federalists.

The Illinois Lincolnites possess the towns on each side of the Missouri River.

Lane and Montgomery are marching for the Indian country.

Springfield, Illinois, is filled with federal troops, intended for the invasion of Arkansas, through Fayetteville, Ark.

Ben. McCullough issues a proclamation calling upon the Arkansans to rendezvous promptly at Fayetteville, (Ark.,) to drive back the invaders and sustain the Missourians.

NEW YORK, July 2d, 1861.

The *Times* has a letter from Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, denying the report that his correspondence had been tampered with at the South.

Cotton remains firm with an upward tendency.—Sales of twelve hundred bales at fourteen and three quarter cents per pound.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamers Etna and Evadne have arrived. The America has sailed. A French division under Admiral Reynaud is about to sail for America.

The correspondent of the London Times says it is impossible to resist the conviction that the Southern Confederacy can only be conquered by means as irresistible as those which subjugated Poland.

At an influential meeting recently held in London, Lord Brougham made a speech relative to the Cuban slave trade, in which the Spanish proceedings were denounced, and the Government recommended to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Spain until the trade is abandoned.

In an article on Italian affairs published in the *Patrie*, and copied into the *Moniteur*, is a paragraph which insinuates the belief that the Southern American States will succeed in establishing a seperate republic.

The Neapolitan towns of San Maro and Vegriano, having revolted, were taken by assault and burned.

The House of Commons rejected the bill for abolishing church rates, by the casting vote of the speaker.

Mace, (prize-fighter,) has won the championship of England.

The ship Mediford has been condemned at Fayal.

BY THE ETNA.

A most significant article published simultaneously in the Paris *Patrie* and *Moniteur*, foreshadows the coming recognition of the Confederate States.

The Emperor announces for himself and other European powers, that the Confederacy has the same claims to acknowledgment as the new Kingdom of Italy, when it shows that it can maintain itself and international relations.

Sales of Cotton on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, reached 30,000 bales; speculators and exporters taking 7,000 bales. The market closed firm at unchanged prices. The Manchester market was dull and heavy. Breadstuffs were slightly better. Provisions dull. Consols 89¾ to 89⅞ for money, and 90 to 90⅛ for account.

Political news unimportant.

She brings £236,000 in specie.

On Thursday, June 21st, the sales of Cotton in Liverpool were eight thousand bales, of which two thousand were taken by speculators and exporters. The market quiet but steady. Breadstuffs were dull. Provisions dull. Consols same as the day before.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2d, 1861, P. M.

On yesterday the enemy seized the telegraph instruments at Pass A l'Outre.

The Brooklyn left the bar yesterday morning, and the Confederate war steamer SUMTER went to sea on the same day.

The telegraph operator at the Southwest Pass saved the instruments, though they had a guard over him about twenty-eight hours.

The telegraph office at the head of Capes is hourly expected to be attacked.

CORRESPONDENCE.—The annexed correspondence between Generals Butler and Magruder, is characteristic. Col. Magruder, (for he only occupied that rank then) evidently got the better of the Lowell General. Towards the close it becomes rich if not racy:—

Gen. Butler to Col. Magruder.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, June 11, 1861.

To the officer Commanding the Forces at County Bridge:

Sir—Capt. Davies and Lieut. Potter, of the 6th Regiment New York Volunteers, are about to proceed to the scene of the late engagement near County Bridge for the purpose of bringing away any dead or wounded that may have been left behind. I trust the courtesies of civilized warfare will be extended to these gentlemen, as I have no doubt they will be. I have some prisoners, taken with arms in their hands, whom you might desire, or be willing to exchange for any persons that might have been so unfortunate as to have fallen into your hands. If you deem a course desirable, a flag of truce, with a proper cartel, might be arranged, through the bearer of this note, Capt. Davies.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Col. Magruder to Gen. Butler.

HEADQUARTERS, YORKTOWN, June 12, 1861.

Major-General B. F. Butler, Commanding Fort Monroe:

Sir—Our people had orders to bring any communications intended for the commander of the forces at County Bridge, or Bethel, to this place, and by a particular route—hence the delay.

I understand from Capt. Davies, the bearer of the flag, that you had four prisoners, to wit, one trooper and three citizens, Messrs. Carter, Whiting, Lively and Merriam, the last being a citizen of Virginia, in your possession. And you state that you are desirous to exchange them for a corresponding number of Federal troops, who are prisoners with me. I accept your offer, so far as the trooper (who is a vidette) is in question, and will send to-morrow, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, if it will be convenient, a Federal soldier in exchange for him.

With respect to the wounded, my first care was to have them attended to. Medical advice and careful nursing have been provided.

Your dead I had burried on the field of battle, and this was done within sight of the conflagrations which were devastating the homes of our citizens. The citizens in your possession are men who doubtless defended their homes against a foe who, to their certain knowledge, had, with or without the authority of the Federal Government, destroyed the private property of their neighbors, breaking up even the pianos of the ladies, and committing depredations numberless, and of every description. The Federal prisoner, if it be agreeable to you, will be sent to or near Hampton, by a sergeant, who will receive the vidette, Carter, who was captured by your troops before the battle commenced. I do not think a more formal proceeding necessary. You have but one prisoner of mine, and he was not taken in battle. If my proposition, to deliver one Federal prisoner at or near Hampton, by a sergeant, to be exchanged for private Carter, be accepted, please inform me, or the officer in command at Bethel Church, and it shall be done. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the gentlemen who bore your flag have been received with every courtesy by our citizens, as well as by ourselves. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, Col. Com'g.

Gen. Butler to Col. Magruder.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.
Fortress Monroe, June 13 1861.

Col. J. B. MAGRUDER, Commanding the Forces at Yorktown:

Sir—Your favor of June 12th, by Capt. Davies, with a flag of truce, was this morning received. I desire first to thank you for the courtesy shown to the flag and its messengers. I will accept the exchange for private Carter. The two citizens, Whiting and Lively, were taken with arms in their hands, one of which was discharged from the house of Whiting upon the column of our troops, when all resistance was useless, and when his attack was simply assassination, and when no offense had been committed against him. The house from which the shot was fired, and a building which formed a part of your outposts, are the only conflagrations caused by troops under my command, and the light of these had ceased hours before your men ventured out from under their earthworks and ditches to do us the courtesy of burying our dead—for which act you have my sincere thanks. After our troops returned from the field—hours after—a building was burned which furnished our wounded some shelter, and from which we had moved them, but was not burned by our men. For your kind treatment of any wounded you may have, please to accept my assurances of deep obligation, and with the certainty that at any and every opportunity, such courtesy and kindness will be reciprocated.

I am sorry that an officer so distinguished in the service of the United States as yourself could, for a moment, suppose that the wanton destruction of private property would, in any way, be authorized or tolerated by the Federal Government and its officers, many of whom are your late associates. Even now, while your letter is being answered, and this is on its way to you, a most ignominious and severe punishment, in the presence of all the troops near this post, is being inflicted on men who have enlisted in the service of the United States (not soldiers) for plundering private property. All the private property which could not, by the strictest construction, be considered contraband of war, or means of feeding or aiding the enemy, which has been brought within my line, or in any way, has come into the hands of my troops, and discovered with the strictest examination, has been taken account of, collected together to be given up to those peaceable citizens who have come forward to make claim for it. A Board of Secretary has been organized, and has already reported indemnity for the property of peaceable citizens, necessarily destroyed. In order to convince you that no wrong has been done to private property by any one in authority in the service of the United States, I do myself the honor to inclose a copy of a general order from this Department which will sufficiently explain itself; and the most active measures have been taken, rigidly to inforce it, and to punish violations thereof. That there have been too many sporadic cases of wrong to provide property, committed by bad men under my command, I admit, and most sincerely regret, and believe they will, in the future, be substantially prevented, and I mean they shall be repaired, in favor of all loyal citizens, as far as lies in my power.

You have done me the honor to inform me that vidette Carter is not a prisoner taken in battle. That is quite true—he was asleep on his post, and informs me that his three companions left in such haste that they forgot to wake him up, and they being mounted and my men on foot, the race was a difficult one. If it is not the intention of your authorities to treat the citizens of Virginia, taken in actual conflict with the United States, as soldiers, in what light shall they be considered? Please inform me in what light you regard them. If not soldiers, must they not be assassins?

A sergeant of Captain Davies's command will be charged to meet your sergeant, at 4 o'clock, at the village of Hampton, for the purpose of the exchange of private Carter.

I need not call your attention to the fact that there will be unauthorized acts of violence committed by those who are not sufficiently under the restraint of their commanding officers. My men complain that an ambulance having the wounded was fired into by your cavalry, and I am informed that if you have any prisoners they were taken while engaged in the pious duty to their wounded comrades, and not in battle. It has never occurred to my mind that either firing into the ambulance, or the capturing persons in charge of the wounded men, was an act authorized, recognized or sanctioned by any gentleman in command of the forces in Virginia. Before this unhappy strife I had not been so accustomed to regard the acts of my late associate citizens of the United States, and I have seen nothing in the course of this contest, in the acts of those in authority to lead me to a different conclusion.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

P. S.—Inclosed certificate, by Lively and Whiting, which will show you that they, at least, received no harm from the Federal troops.

B. F. B.

Col. Magruder to Gen. Butler.

Sir:—I have just received yours of the 13th inst. With respect to the firing on the ambulance by my cavalry, I have simply to say that the statement of your informant is entirely untrue. My cavalry was never ahead of your column, whose retreat was so rapid as to cause many of your wounded to be left on the field, while others were carried off in the rear instead of in the front of your column, (as they ought to have been,) and over bridges which were immediately broken down to prevent pursuit.

You say the citizens who defended their homes must be considered either soldiers or assassins. They are neither; but men defending the r firesides against piratical invasion, and are entitled to the respect of all good men. Messrs. Whiting and Lively, whose certificate you have obtained while in duress, were captured before Whiting's house was burned.

I stated that they knew the depredations which had been committed on their neighbors. Those depredations are acknowledged by you, both in your order and in your letter to me. The last paragraph of your order guaranteeing protection only to citizens at peace with the United States—that is, only to persons who think as you think, destroys whatever merit there may have been in the previous clauses. With respect to the vidette private Carter I desire to respectfully to inform you that when a picket of four is placed out for twenty-four hours, as in this case, at least one is permitted to sleep. This picket had orders to retreat before a large force of the enemy. Four men against 5000 constituted, however, such great odds as to have justified the retreat of the picket even without orders. Had private Carter been awake, perhaps a retreat would not have been necessary.

Reciprocating the kind expressions contained in your letter, I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Colonel Commanding.

To Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Fort Monroe, &c., &c.

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.—The Danville Register bestows a high compliment upon the 11th North Carolina Regiment now encamped near that place.—Their orderly behaviour and gentlemanly deportment win the esteem and friendship of the citizens.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I offer myself as candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes at the election to be held in August next.

March 14, 1861.—39-te* A. E. TAYLOR.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 1.

Latest News—Reported Fight at Romney.

We learn from the Express messenger on the Orange Road, that information was received at Manassas Junction Saturday morning, that on the previous day (Friday) a fight occurred at Romney, between our troops and the Hessians, in which the latter had seventeen killed, while the Confederate troops lost only two of their men. No particulars could be obtained.

The above report, which has been extensively circulated on our streets, is copied from the Lynchburg Republican. It is stated that a small party of our troops were surrounded by a considerable force of Federalists, and that the former cut their way thorough their enemies with bowie-knives.

The following in relation to the affair was communicated by a gentleman attached to the State government after the above was written:

A quartermaster direct from the scene of action informed an officer of Gen. Wise's Brigade, that on Friday, as Capt. Ashby and his brother were proceeding along a road with 14 men of their troop, thirty miles beyond Romney, they were accosted by a man who represented himself to be a deserter, and professed a willingness to conduct the squad to a position where they could take some prisoners. The offer was accepted, the men proceeding on under the guidance of the deserter, till they arrived at a point in the road where the squad was divided, each half taking different courses. Very shortly thereafter the deserter led them into a place where they were surrounded by fifty of the enemy, who called upon them to surrender. This demand was replied to by a discharge of their arms, which was answered by the Hessians. In a short time the remainder of the squad rejoined their comrades and united their exertions in repelling the enemy. In this they were successful, 18 of the Hessians having been killed. Two of Ashby's men were killed outright, and a number wounded. Capt. A. received four severe wounds, and his horse fell dead as he was leaving the field, which the enemy ran from and escaped across a small river to evade pursuit.

ADDITIONAL.

One of the most brilliant affairs during this war occurred last Wednesday near Romney, between a small detachment of Colonel. Turner Ashby's Cavalry and a party of 67 of Lincoln's Cavalry. Capt. Dick Ashby first encountered the enemy with 11 men, and was himself, it was feared, fatally wounded, but as we have since learned from a passenger direct from Winchester, it is now hoped will recover—as were also two others of his party, said to be Marylanders.

Turner Ashby being not far off, heard the firing, and with eight men charged the enemy, drove them in the utmost confusion across the river, killing 20 men and taking a number of their horses, accoutrements, &c. Col. Ashby slew five with his own hand. This is said at Winchester to have been the most splendid affair during the campaign.

This was brought by a gentleman who arrived yesterday direct from Harper's Ferry.

Fight at Mathias' Point.

The Fredericksburg Herald, of Friday evening, publishes the following report of a fight at Mathias' Point, on Thursday night, but does not vouch for its accuracy:

It is stated that a party of the Federal force landed from one or more vessels, with sand-bags, apparently for the purpose of putting up some defences.

After landing they were attacked by the Sparta Guards and Caroline Grays, and repulsed. We are informed that 6 of the Federal troops were killed, some 12 or 14 drowned, and that from 15 to 20 had taken to the woods, where they were dodging about like scared patridges.

The only damage on our side is said to be a flesh wound on the cheek of one of our men.

The guns of the vessel were not fired lest their own men might be kill d.

The Fredericksburg News makes the following statement: The enemy landed at Mathias' Point last night in large force with sand bags to erect a battery. Our boys routed them—killed six, drowned ten, and the rest escaped, leaving 20 in the woods, and the troopers are still hunting them like wild turkeys.

Later.—An Account from a Northern Source—Capt. Ward of the Steamer Freeborn Killed—Several Sailors Wounded.

We are indebted to an estimable gentleman of the press in this city for a copy of the Washington National Republican of Friday evening last. It confirms the statements of the Fredericksburg paper, and *supposes* that a number of the "rebels" were killed and wounded.

The steamer Pawnee arrived at the Navy Yard this morning, bringing the body of Capt Ward, of the steamer Freeborn, who was killed in an action at Mathias' Point about dusk yesterday afternoon.

As near as we can learn, the particulars are as follows:

Capt Ward, on Wednesday night, sent to Capt. Rowan, of the Pawnee for two boat's crews, which were sent down under Lieutenant Chapman, in order to take possession of the point, and erect a battery. Early yesterday morning a landing was effected, and the pickets of the enemy were driven back. The number of men landed was between thirty and forty. Capt Ward in the meantime promising to cover the men with his guns.

About this time, a "contraband" slave, belonging to Dr. Hooe, a noted secessionist, made his appearance with a shirt on a pole, as a flag of truce, and stated to the men that there was a rebel force of from 800 to 1,000 men in the vicinity but his story was not believed, and the men proceeded with filling their sand bags for the battery.

While the men were at work at the battery, the signal was given for the boats to return from the Pawnee and simultaneously the enemy opened a fire of musketry, from the bushes, and the men retreated to their boats, the fire being meanwhile kept up. The gunner on the Freeborn was wounded in the hip by a ball, and Capt. Ward immediately sprang in his place, and was in the act of sighting the piece when he was shot in the breast.

Four others were wounded, among them W. J. Bess, gunner, who was struck with four shots, and will probably die, and Jack Williams, the coxswain of the third cutter, who was shot in the hip as the boat was retreating. Immediately on being struck, he ordered the boat back, and defiantly waved his flag in the face of the rebels. The flag is perfectly riddled with shot there being nineteen holes in it.

The men retreated with such precipitation that a number of them were left on shore and had to swim off, one of them bringing on his back Mr. Bess who was wounded.

The Freeborn returned the fire, and threw some ten or a dozen shells into the bushes, which were seen to explode among the rebels, and doubt ess killed a number of them.

The Freeborn, after getting the men on board, hauled off; and after the death of Capt. Ward, who died about eight o'clock, (one hour after he was shot,) his body was sent up to the Pawnee, on which it was brought to the city.

Some accounts of the action state that when the fire had commenced, the boats were on the way to the ship to bring off the guns for the battery, but such could not have been the case, as the battery was not ready to receive them, and only some two hundred sand bags had been filled.

On the Pawnee's arrival, the body was removed to the engine-house in the yard, under the escort of two companies of the 71st Regiment, a guard of marines, and the sailors who took part in the action, with the riddled flag carried in the action, where it was laid out preparatory to its being sent to New York for interment. All the flags in the yard, and on the boats at the wharves, were immediately displayed at half mast.

Capt. Ward was fifty-five years old, or more. He was born in Connecticut, where he has resided while on shore. In 1823 he entered the navy. In rank he was near the head of the list of commanders.

Capt. Ward was brave to a fault. He knew not the word fear, and hardly saw danger. Fond of his profession, he has written several works which are text books in naval matters. His most considerable work is entitled "Naval Gunnery." He has also written a popular treatise on steam.

Burning of the Richmond Penitentiary.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The alarm of fire at six o'clock yesterday evening was caused by a dense volume of smoke proceeding from the interior of the Penitentiary, which was found to be caused by the burning of the carpenter shop attached to the institution, and the flames spreading, in the absence of any means for its prevention, soon set fire to the other large shops located in proximity to the above, which, after burning for several hours, were, with their contents, reduced to ashes. The loss to the State we should judge to be at least fifty thousand dollars, the greater part of which might have been saved had water been abundant. The location of the State's prison is peculiarly unfortunate in respect to its means of obtaining water for extinguishing conflagrations that may be set agoing by the machinations of convicts. The fire yesterday evening was the work of some one of the inmates, no doubt. The prisoners at the time of the above casualty were doing good service to the State and Southern Confederacy, by manufacturing goods for the use of the army. We presume that their exertions will be put at an end for some time to come. That is the reason, no doubt, that incited some one of them to fire the building. The burning of the Penitentiary workshops is a great loss to the State at this juncture—more so than such an occurrence could possibly have been happening at any other time. We did not hear of the escape of any of the prisoners. Col. Pendleton, the worthy Superintendent, exerted himself with zeal and effect to prevent the spread of the flames. He was aided by a large number of volunteer citizens, as well as soldiers. It will be impossible, we presume, to supply the loss of looms in the weaving departments, the machines having been obtained in New York. A violent rain which fell during the fire, tended a little to stay its progress.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY of ONSLOW.

I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in Augus next.

B. B. BARRY.

May 30, 1861.—40-te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce LUGALD BLUE, as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

March 25, 1861. 31-te

FELLOW-CITIZENS of the COUNTY OF DUPLIN.

I am again a candidate for re-election to the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK. If, indeed, I have impartially done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I humbly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the great tribunal of the ballot box, at the ensuing election in August next, a generous people will sustain an honest effort on my part to please them.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.

April 3, 1861. 176-1w—32-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I hereby offer myself as candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the next August election.

March 14, 1861—194&29-te* T. H. W. McINTIRE.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of the office of Clerk of the County Court of this County to the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next.

SAML. R. BUTTING.

March 21st, 1861. 193-t

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of your county, for the ensuing four years, and solicit your votes at the next August election. I am now off from home a volunteer, but if not killed will be back the 20th of July.

D. M. McINTIRE.

May 23d, 1861.—39-te.*

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in August next.

H. A. BAGG.

March 28, 1861. 31-te—178-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be held in August next.

WM. M. HARRISS.

April 6th, 1861 179-te

☞ We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL, Jr., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August next.

March 12th, 1861. 157&29-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I am a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election in August next.

JULIUS W. WRIGHT.

April 8. 180&32-te

Wilmington District—Third Round.

REV. DR. DEEMS'S APPOINTMENTS.

July 6, 7, Duplin " .....Wesley Chapel.
" 13, 14, Smithville " .....Shallotte Village.
" 20, 21, Topsail " .....Scott's Hill.
" 27, 28, Elizabeth " .....Wayman.
Aug. 3, 4, Wilmington " .....Front Street.
" 5, 6, 7, Sampson* " .....Goshen.
" 10, 11, Bladen† " .....Antioch.
" 17, 18, Wilmington " .....Fifth Street.
" 24, 25, Onslow " .....Tabernacle.

*The Quarterly *Conference* for Sampson will be held on Wednesday, the 7th.

†It is very important that all the members of the Bladen Quarterly Conference be at the next session.

MARRIED.

At the Front street M. E. Church, on last evening, (27th inst.,) by the Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. ROGER MOORE, to Miss REBECCA S., eldest daughter of Thos. Smith, Esq.

DIED.

On the 1st inst., CHARLES HENRY, infant son of James and Madalenia Mitchell, aged 14 months and 23 days.

In this Town, on the 27th June, 1861, NETTEA, daughter of Marsden and Lydia King, aged 2 years, 5 months and 15 days.

On the 1st inst., PAUL CAMERON, infant son of Joshua G. and Mary A. Wright, aged 13 months.

"Another little form asleep,
And a little spirit gone;
Another little voice is hushed,
And a little angel born.
Two little feet are on the way
To the home beyond the skies,
And our hearts are like the void that comes
When a strain of music dies."

At her residence in Sampson county, on the 26th May, 1861, after a protracted illness, Mrs. DICY HERRING, aged 52 years and 2 months. In her last sickness, which was often very severe, she expressed her abiding confidence and trust in the all sufficiency of that Savior in whom she believed. She was a true christian, and has been a member of the Baptist Church for a great many years. She leaves five sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother. Time passes, cutting all down, and the moving of the day is the victim of the dread monster of to-morrow, and ere the new fitted is mantled with flowers and grass, another is beside it. Eternity is engrossing the loved of earth. But we abide in hope that they are redeemed in heaven. She was gentle in spirit, obliging as a neighbor, kind and affectionate as a mother.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR A COMPANY OF HEAVY ARTILLERY, State Troops, to be stationed at the Forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear.

Men are fed, clothed and paid from the day of enlistment. The pay is $11 per month, besides a bounty of $15.

For further information, apply at Dr. Swann's Office.

S. A. ASHE,
Recruiting Officer.

July 3d, 1861 253-2w—45-2t

SPIRIT CASKS.

500 PRIME second hand Spirit Casks, for sale by

RANKIN & MARTIN.

July 3, 1td-1tw

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

The Fall Session will begin on Thursday, the 1st day of August, 1861.

THE PAST has fully proven Goldsboro' to be a very healthy location—the pupils of no School in the State have enjoyed better heal h. The College is situated in a retired part of the town, sufficiently remote from the rail road to be free from interruption. We are confident that no Institution, during these times of excitement, offers a more eligible, healthful, and desirable retreat for study. *Board and Tuition per Session* $70. Music, Painting, Embroidery, &c., at customary prices. For further information address the undersigned.

S. M. FROST, President.

June 27th, 1861 249-1w—45-3t

SOUTHERN TURNIP SEED!

JUST received a supply of FRESH TURNIP SEED, cultivated at home. For sale by

LOUIS B. ERAMBERT, Pharmaceutist.

June 22d Under "City Hotel."

MILITARY WORKS

OF ALL kinds kept on hand or ordered for parties who may need. *Cash upon delivery* as cash has to be paid upon delivery, at KELLEY'S Book Store.

FLY PAPER.

A VARIETY of patterns and Colors, for sale at

June 28th, 1861. KELLEY'S Book Store.

LIFE OF GEN. H. HAVELOCK, K. C. B.

AN interesting Biography of this celebrated General, by J. T. Headley, illustrated. For sale at

June 28th, 1861. KELLEY'S Book Store.

MILITARY PURPOSES.

50 PIECES FLANNEL;
10 do. Canton Flannel;
Denims and Stripes;
Hickory Shirts;
Fatigue Shirts;
Fancy Shirts for Soldiers;
Soldiers Shirts;
Service Shirts—French goods—new styles, at

June 24th—d&w BALDWIN'S.

OFFICERS UNIFORMED at short notice, at

June 28th—d&w BALDWIN'S.

PROVISIONS, &c.

5.000 LBS. Western Bacon Shoulders;
4,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, *hog round;*
City Mess Pork, N. C. Lard, Family Beef, in half barrels;
No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
Herring, Salmon, *water mill* Meal;
Family, Super and Fine Flour—bbls. and bags;
White Beans, Rio Coffee, Green and Black Teas;
Coffee Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, &c., &c. For sale by

WORTH & DANIEL.

June 28th, 1861.

FINE WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

CHOICE Henessey Brandy; Port, Madeira Sherry, Scuppernong and Claret Wines, in glass and by the package or gallon. For sale on reasonable terms, by

June 28th, 1861. WORTH & DANIEL.

COFFEE---COFFEE---COFFEE.

25 BAGS RIO COFFEE. For sale by

G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

June 26th.

FLOUR—FLOUR.

FAMILY and Superfine in store, and for sale in lots to suit, by

June 27th, 1861. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

TOBACCO, SEGARS AND SNUFF.

WE have a good supply of the above articles in store, which we are selling cheap for cash.

June 27th, 1c61. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

SOAP, STARCH AND CANDLES.

25 BLF. boxes Colgate's Adamantine Candles;
20 " " Soap;
10 " " Starch. For sale by

June 27th, 1861. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM our friends, and Merchants generally, that we have now on hand a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., etc., all of which will be sold low for cash.

March 20 1861. COX, KENDALL & CO. 164&30-tf

MOLASSES, SYRUP, SUGARS.

250 HHDS. PRIME CARDENAS MOLASSES;
30 do do Muscovado do.
30 tcs. Clayed and do do.
50 bbls. do and do do.
50 do choice N. O. Molasses and Syrup;
50 do Refined Sugars;
10 do Crushed do. For sale for cash, by

June 10. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

HAVELOCKS!

A LOT OF THESE COVER

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1861.

THE NEWS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28TH.

GREAT SICKNESS prevails among the Northern troops congregated at Washington. They are dying rapidly of dysentery and bloody flux, the scourge of armies in a hot climate, especially of armies from a more Northern latitude.

The Fayetteville Observer says that Lieut. D'Lagnel has been appointed Captain of Artillery in the Confederate Army, and has proceeded to his command, at Staunton, Va. Lieut. D'Lagnel was in charge at the Fayetteville Arsenal at the time of its surrender, Major Anderson, his superior officer, being very sick. The Observer also states that Assistant Surgeon John W. Sandford, of Fayetteville, has resigned his commission in the United States Navy, and returned to the South. Mr. Sandford took this course at the earliest possible moment.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29TH.

The Ship Amelia belonging to Charleston, and on her way from Liverpool to that port, has been captured by the Federal fleet.

Governor Jackson, of Missouri, is reported at the Pomme de Terre River, with 1,200 men. The Pomme de Terre River is in South Western Missouri and falls into the Osage River, about eighty-five miles Southwest of Jefferson city.

Advices from Booneville, Mo., received by way of Louisville, Ky., state that General Lyon is engaging horses and wagons, indicating a Southern movement. This, if true, would indicate that the reported capture of Lyon could not have been true.

The report of the defeat of the Federalists at Camp Cole in Western Missouri, appears to be confirmed. A Mr. Jones from Nashville, reports six Missourians killed and six wounded, and sixty-nine Abolitionists killed, the wounded not ascertained.

Governor Wise is about to assume the offensive in Western Virginia.

General Scott and President Lincoln are all for war.—Scott is anxious to strike a blow. He is. *Dr.* Lincoln is also willing that "somebody" should be "hurt." They all go for a forward movement. Well.

It would appear that the late reported battle at Sewell's Point amounted to the fact of the batteries driving off a reconnoitering party of Lincoln's forces, killing some eight or ten and wounding many more.

A report from Washington says that financial affairs are becoming alarming there, and it is thought direct taxation must be resorted to. We should think indeed they were alarming, from the following sentence which we quote:—"Among other suggestions are those of a newspaper income tax and a stamp tax. A newspaper income tax!

A Wisconsin Quartermaster passing through Baltimore with his regiment, says that a bullet whistled past his ear. No doubt it whistled Dixie.

It seems that the firing with Sawyer's big rifled cannon from the Rip Raps, was only experimental, and that the ordnance department has preferred charges against General Butler for violating army regulations in allowing Sawyer to conduct experiments.

The Governor of New Jersey has been called upon for three more regiments. The Governor of Indiana calls for eleven additional regiments.

On the 27th the mercury at Washington stood at 101 in the shade. Rather warm toat for men eating salt junk.

It is reported that Gen. Cadwallader has received orders direct from Scott, not to advance upon Martinsburg.

Secretary Chase will probably recommend a revision of the Morrill Tariff, reducing the duties upon dutiable articles, and greatly abridging, if not wholly abolishing, the free list.

The steamship Europa, at Halifax on the 27th, brings Liverpool dates one day later than those by the Anglo Saxon. Her general news is not important.—Sixteen British gun-boats have been ordered to join the squadron bound for the American coast. The recognition of Italy by France is imminent. The *Debates*, (a Parisian newspaper,) says that if Austria crosses the Mincio, (the rive which divides Lombardy, a province of Victor Emanuel's Kingdom, from Venice, still an Austrian province), France will inevitably fight. If France ever enters Italy again, she will be apt to stay there as a virtual dictator—especially now that Count Cavour is dead.

The crew of the privateer *Savannah*, were before the Grand Jury at New York, on the 27th. They had better not touch a hair of their heads. There are a few prize crews now in North Carolina whose necks would be apt to suffer, and they had as well know it. We would pitty the men, but a stop must be put to arrogrance and barbarity.

COMPANY F, Third Regiment State Troops, of which company the Cape Fear Riflemen forms the basis and majority, left here Saturday morning for Garysburg.

This company, which is under the command of Capt. Wm. M. Parsley, has been drilling dilligently for weeks under the very efficient direction of Sergeant Bell, and have made most decided progress, as their evolutions through our streets will bear witness. The members are hard-working men, mostly mechanics, and many of them have left large families behind. The officers are well known here and enjoy the fullest confidence of the company.

All, to a man, were perfectly cool and sober when they left on the cars. This was only right, it may be said; still, such an occasion is generally found to be a a severe test, and those who pass through it safely deserve some mention, if only for the sake of example—We wish the company a glorious career and a safe return. The following is the list of officers and men of

Company F, 3d Regiment Infantry—North Carolina State Troops.

(LATE CAPE FEAR RIFLEMEN.)

Wm. M. Parsley, Captain;
Hardy B. Willis, 1st Lieutenant;
Robt. S. Radcliffe, 2d do.
John W. Runciman, 3d do.
R. N. Bell, 1st Sergeant.
C. H. Summersett, 2d do.
E. I. Garrison, 3d do.
Frank V. B. Yopp, 4th do.
C. W. McClammy, Ensign;
W. A. Montgomery, 1st Corporal;
H. W. Potter, 2d do.
George M. Crapon, 3d do.
J. Peugh, 4th do.
Thomas Clark, Fifer;
H. C. Utly, Drummer.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, A J	Montgomery, J
Atkinson, B	Murray, M
Bell, G J M	Moore, A W
Bishop, G W	Marshall, J H
Bishop, H M	Nolin, Wm
Brantly, G W	Ormsby, A D
Byrd, J E	Pickett, W H
Casteen, A	Potter, M
Craig, Henry	Pavio, F D
Craig, Edward	Prevatt, T
Canady, J H	Russ, John
Cooper, J	Reaves, Edward C
Croom, Isaac	Reaves, J F A
Collins, John	Robbins, R F
Chandler, P H	Roddy, P
Cliff, E (D)	Sellars, J D
Eldridge, J H	Shay, J
Evans, J G	Sampson, J H
Farrow, C H	Smith, T
Floyd, T D	Springs, L
Gildea, P	Smith, J E
Holmes, D E	Simpson, J W
Hawkins, J H	Smith, Peter H
Hewett, John H	Simpson, Isaac
Hicks, J	Stephens, J E
Hagarty, James	Spooner, W T
Hardin, W (D)	Simms, W J
Jarrell, H	Thompson, T
Justice, E	Terry, C S
Justice, A H	Weeks, T O
King, J M	White, John A
Laurens, H	Willson, John A
Lynch, J	Williams, P
Lane, W H	Williams, G W
McCourtney, P	Wright, Wm E

Daily Journal, 29th inst.

Our Troops.

There appears to be some difficulty and misapprehension in regard to the accepting and employing of the two classes of troops authorized by law to be raised in this State.

The call was for thirty thousand troops, and the Legislature passed two bills authorizing the raising of such number of troops, but dividing them into different corps. First, Ten regiments to be raised by voluntary enlistment for three years or for the war. Second, Twenty regiments of twelve months volunteers. The first corps to be known as the "State Troops," the second as the "Volunteer Troops." These thirty regiments were expected to make up the desired number of thirty thousand.

Possibly the present difficulties are mainly due to the separate classification of the two corps of volunteers, for they are *all* volunteers, State Troops, just as much as twelve months men. Had only the State Troops been asked for at first, it is quite probable that that corps might have been readily filled up, and afterwards the regiments of twelve months volunteers. If there has arisen any difficulty or confusion out of the operation of the two laws for raising troops, the responsibility, if there be a responsibility, lies with the Legislature rather than with the Executive or his advisers.

We have now some four regiments of volunteers in Virginia, who have been received into the Confederate service. Probably the Confederate Government may accept one more volunteer regiment. It will, however, accept just as many troops for the war as we can offer. The difference then, so far as we can see, between State troops and volunteer regiments, after the fifth regiment of the latter, is that the State troops will be taken into the Confederate service and of course be at the joint cost of the eleven Confederate States, while the volunteer, twelve months' regiments, (after the fifth, as before remarked) will be at the sole and exclusive cost of North Carolina.

Commissioners have been sent to Richmond to obtain distinctly President Davis' views and policy in regard to receiving our troops, and he was to give a definite reply on Tuesday or yesterday. We have not heard yet whether the convention did actually adjourn yesterday as agreed upon, but if it did not, the postponement was probably occasioned by its waiting to ascertain the result of the communication with the authorities of the Confederate States, and taking such action as the state of the case then definitely understood, might call for.

As things now stand, we cannot think that the Governor and Advisory Board are at all to blame for declining, for the present, at least, to accept and organize any more regiments of volunteers for twelve months. We think such a course as they are pursuing in that respect, is imperatively called for by the interests of the State, and they would be much to blame if they pursued any other.

We will very soon hear from the Commissioners, and from President Davis, and know better how things stand.

We think that there are now accepted some six volunteer regiments over and above those which the Confederate Government has so far concluded to accept.—It is not to be wondered at if there be a suspension of acceptances for the time being.

Another matter may as well be mentioned here as elsewhere. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. It might be easier to prevent the landing of three thousand troops than to beat off one thousand firmly established. This has been our sole object in calling attention to coast defences. We never wanted troops poured down here. We wanted cannon fit to command inlets scarcely less important than that commanded by Fort Caswell. If we said that we know an approach accessible to as large, if not a larger class of vessels than can enter any port connected with Ocracoke, which was wholly unguarded, while we kept harping, perhaps our querulousness might be better understood and less blamed. Means of defence—not simply men was what we spoke of and speak of now. How the important inlet we allude to is now protected, we will not say. We will give the information privately where any right exists to ask it. We surely want to do no one injustice, least of all those, who, as is the case of the Advisory Board, will be blamed whatever they do, and must be much perplexed under any circumstances.

THIRD REGIMENT, N. C. STATE TROOPS.—We are requested to state that the head-quarters of Col. Meare's Regiment of State Troops, (the 3rd) will be at Garysburg, until further notice. All communications to Col. Meares will be addressed as above. The Regiment is nearly full and will soon be quite so, when an early move into Virginia will be made. This may occur before the two remaining companies join. They will be sent on to join their regiment as soon as ready.

From Europe.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 14th. We give the market report under the commercial head. Owing to the universal depression of trade, coming from the American troubles, the consumption of Cotton is much reduced, and the want of our new crop will not be much felt until a later period in the season than usual.

It would appear as though England was going not only to keep a fleet upon our shores, but an army in Canada. The big ship, the Great Eastern, was to leave with troops for Quebec on the 24th, and the Golden Fleece, another large vessel, on the 4th July.

So far the chances of obtaining cotton elsewhere than from the Southern States do not appear to be very bright. At the meeting of the Manchester Cotton supply Association, the result of the exertions of the Association was reported as rather discouraging.

Cotton factories in Spain and elsewhere throughout Europe have stopped operations throwing thousands out of employment.

The Paris *Moniteur* (official) publishes a declaration that Napoleon intends to observe strict neutrality in American affairs.

THE Yellow Fever has appeared in Havana.

It is reported that the Dominicans have left the villages, and a position is taken in the uplands against Spain. The Dominican Republic is that part of the Island of Hayti or Saint Domingo, formerly belonging to Spain. Recently certain Spanish residents and others under Spanish influence, made a sort of revolution—hoisted the Spanish flag, and assisted by Spanish troops transferred the country to Spain. The true Dominicans are opposed to the movement. The Spanish seem determined to retain the government.

EXCENTRIC.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, speaking of the affair at Vienna Station, where the Ohio Regiment scattered so rapidly into the woods, gives the following queer incident:

As an indication of the feeling, of at least a portion of the troops, on this occasion, it is mentioned that one man, of Captain Kemper's battery, took to turning somersaults and other singular and surpassing feats of gymnastics. Colonel Gregg called to him and told him he must behave like a soldier. His reply was, "Oh Colonel, I can't; Lord! Colonel, how the sons of b—hs run!" and went off into gymnastics worse than ever. Our men were tired when they reached Vienna. That day and the day before had been pitilessly hot. The thermometer had stood at 105, and their march had been long and dusty, and some were lame and halt, and all were worn and heavy; but from the time the enemy appeared, to 12 o'clock at night, when they reached camp, there was not exhibited the slightest sensation of fatigue.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION Tuesday passed an ordinance in relation to taxation. It is, in effect, *ad valorem*.

Ours and Theirs.

The policy of the two administrations is in no respect more strongly contrasted, nor is the contrast in any case more strikingly in favour of that presided over by Jefferson Davis, than in the selection of prominent military leaders.

Look at Virginia. Down at Fortress Monroe we find a mere militia man—a Massachusetts politician with a weakness as regards the Maine Law, for B. F. Butler *will* take Corn Juice. Watching him from Norfolk and from Yorktown, we find the Confederate forces under some of the very best officers ever educated at West Point or trained in the service of the United States. Huger at Norfolk and Magruder at Yorktown, to say nothing of Hill, another educated and practical soldier, rather puzzle the militia tactics of Generals Butler and Pierce.

Look again at the force advancing from Pennsylvania, under those doughty heroes, Cadwallader and Patterson. Both these rivals of Napoleon are considerable on a dress parade, but Patterson's health is so seriously affected at the approach of a battle, that he has always found himself unable to participate in such amusements. It must be said for him, however, that he has a keen eye to the commissariat. He is a good business man, and made much money in Mexico, as follows: During the Mexican War General Patterson was for a good while placed in command of the department of the Rio Grande. A great many improper persons from the States were smuggling things into that department, selling them to the troops, and probably also to the Mexicans. The Gen. most virtuously prohibited all this—he would not abide it—he would have nothing of that kind going on, so he issued an order prohibiting any traders bringing any more goods in. The point of the joke was that the house of which the Gen'l was a partner, had already got in all the goods they wanted, and, by the order prohibiting any more coming in, of course Patterson's house had a monopoly, charged their own prices, and made several hundred thousand dollars; some put the profit by this rather queer transaction at half a million.

Cadwallader is slow but sure. He is said to possess decided personal courage, but is no general and never could be made one, if he were to peruse Scott, Jomini, Hardee, Gilham, and all the other authorities to the day of judgment. Johnson with his fiery Southrons would walk round Cadwallader and his heavy Pensylvanians and smite them hip and thigh, before they could fight *what* had hurt them. Cadwallader keeps out of the way of Johnson because he is afraid of the latter's circumventing him. There is then no comparison between General Johnson and the two militia men opposed to him.

At Manassas Junction Beauregard keeps poor McDowell uneasy. McDowell is losing flesh fast, although a regular soldier, but with Brigadiers under him like Schenk, of Ohio, the man must feel unhappy indeed.—With Lee and Beauregard watching all his movements and ready to pounce upon him at the first opportunity, McDowell is forced to lean upon Scott and Mansfield, the latter a good deal talked about, tho' why, would puzzle any one to find out.

The number of Militia Generals that have been made at the West is very puzzling. It is proper to remark, however, that McClelland is not one of these, but a really accomplished officer, having been selected as one of the U. S. Military Commissioners, with Hardee and Mordecai, to go out to the Crimea and observe the military movements and improvements made in the course of the Russian war.

MR. ABRAHAM, who, as we stated some days since called on us with a bust of President Davis, showed us yesterday a plaster or composition cast made therefrom and very carefully finished. We understand that in a few days Mr. Abraham will be ready to offer these busts for sale.

We do not say that this work is all that an experienced sculptor might desire, nor even assert that the likeness is perfect, but still the work is highly meritorious under all the circumstances, and we trust that Mr. A. may receive good encouragement and a fair sale.—We do not know what he will charge for a copy.

Daily Journal, 28th inst.

COMPANY B., Third Regiment of North Carolina State Troops, arrived here night before last from Kenansville, Duplin county.

The Company is under the command of Captain S. D. Thruston. The Lieutenants are—1st Lieut., John B. Brown, 2d Lieuts., Thos. Cowan, Jr., and George Ward.

The ranks are not quite full yet, and a few more recruits are desired. The Company leaves to-day for the regimental camp at Garysburg, but Lieut. Brown will remain a few days for the purpose of recruiting.

They are a large body of men, sure, many of their members measure six feet, two inches, and some six feet three, and all are strong, healthy, and able and willing to serve their country well. We believe the Company was mainly made up in Duplin county.

Daily Journal. 28th inst.

Richland Rangers.

The last detachment of the Richland Rangers, from South Carolina, passed through this place yesterday on their way to Virginia. They are the command of captain Boykin, of Richland District.

The Rangers consist of something over a hundred mounted men, one half having Enfield Rifles and the other half double-barrelled shot guns, we think. All have long bowie knives and a brace of navy revolvers each. They are a formidable looking body of men.

Daily Journal, 28th inst.

IT MUST be a pleasant thing to be employed as secretary to old General Scott, who is so cross that he is rude even to the President and the Cabinet. He has got the gout the worst sort. He can't parade his feathers nor wear his spurs any more. He can't put his boots on. He sits with his big old legs in cold water, and swears when he can get time and strength, and yet works unceasingly, nerved up by hate. They say that the personal malice he bears Jefferson Davis is something grand if only for its intensity. He has spies and gets news daily by scouts, spies and agents all through the South and from every State in it. And then he takes a swear or so. His pet aversion is a newspaper correspondent, and he hopes yet to hang several of them. Upon the whole the General is rather an ugly customer. He has fumed and fretted all the hair off his head but one lock which has still six remaining.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that on last Tuesday forenoon about ten o'clock, a barn belonging to Lieut. Boudinot, at his plantation on the other side of Brunswick River, some two or three miles from town, was struck by lightning and set fire to, and the fire was communicated to another barn. In one of the barns there was some sixteen hundred bushels of rice, and in the other some corn, bacon, etc. The loss of property must have been between two and three thousand dollars.

We do not know exactly how much of this was covered by insurance, but have heard it said that, if all the insurance money could be collected, the loss over and above would still be a thousand dollars. Some of the policies had been effected in Northern offices.

Daily Journal, 28th inst.

THE "SAMPSON GREY'S," Capt. Alexander Faison, arrived here last night. The Company numbers some seventy, we believe, and is composed of strong, able-bodied men. They are twelve month volunteers.

Daily Journal, 28th inst.

RAISED.—The Augusta, Ga., papers announce that from the 1st of July their daily subscription will be eight dollars, instead of six dollars, as formerly. This has been rendered necessary by the great falling off in advertising, owing to the stagnation in business.

DEEP RIVER COAL.—The Fayetteville Observer says:—"We are glad to learn that the Egypt shaft, under the management of Wm. McClaine, Esq., has been completely refitted, with proper ventillating fixtures, and will be ready to commence mining this day, at the rate of rom fifty to two hundred tons a day, according to the demand.

"A coal dealer from Charleston has gone to the mine, desirous to make arrangements for ten or fifteen thousand tons of coal, to be transported two miles by wagon, thence to this place by the Western Rail Road, and hence by boat to Wilmington, and by the Wilmington and Manchester and Manchester and Northeastern Roads.

"We hope some means will be devised to extend the rail road further into the coal and iron region, and develop the materials abounding there.

Our attention has been called to the above with the view of having the matter brought more fully before the public.

It would appear that the gentleman in question is perfectly satisfied, or at least sufficiently satisfied with the rates for which he can get coal down to Wilmington, but complains of the rates of freight on the Wilmington and Manchester Road to Florence, said to be $3 per ton. This, with the freight from Florence down to Charleston, would amount to a virtual prohibition. Coal is certainly wanted and desired there, and as evidence of this we may refer to the following advertisement inserted in the Charleston papers this week. We clip from the Mercury:

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE S. C. R. R.
CHARLESTON, June 26, 1861.

Coal will be transported to Charleston over the South Carolina and connecting Railroads, when offered in quantities not less than the car load, 16,000 pounds, at the following low rates, viz:

From Atlanta, Geo., per 2,000 pounds,..... $4 00
From Chattanooga, Tenn., per 2,000 pounds,..... 6 00

W. J. MAGRATH, General Agent.

To those who know anything of the distances, we need hardly point out the great difference in the amount per ton per mile as compared with that on the Manchester Road, already referred to. It is proper to remark, however, that these advertised rates are wholly new and experimental, and that the rates on the Manchester road are those got up when coal was only occasionally sent, in comparatively small quantities, like any other up-freight. We do not pretend to do more than call attention to the fact that now possibly a new business may be made, and the interests not only of the Road but of the whole section promoted by such a course of encouragement as circumstances will admit of

Sweet.

We understand that the Government of North Carolina has secured a large quantity of suger and molasses on *very* accommodating terms, which cannot just now be made public. We would have no objection to taking a little ourselves on the same terms.

For the Journal.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., June 27th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A little upwards of two weeks ago, John Brown, 1st Lieut. N. C. State Troops, 3rd Reg't., under Col. Meares, than whom a better selection could not have been made, came to this place with a view of raising a company for Capt. Thruston in his old native county, and took this place as Head Quarters and commenced the work with that zeal which has ever characterized the boys, and notwithstanding there have been four other companies raising at the same time, on yesterday the Captain left this place with about sixty of as able bodied willing men, and as good fighting material as ever burnt gun powder.

All honor to old Duplin! for she has, and is yet, engaged in raising a multitude of as valiant men as the country can boast of; and so long as the necessity stares us in the face, she will continue to dot the battle field with her tents and men, and if need be, till the last vestige of the male sex has bid adieu to her borders. The departure of the company excited emotions mingled with feelings of pleasure and regret. Many a sigh fanned the flitting breezes; and many inaudible prayers were offered up to the God who protects the right in battle, by the citizens as they moved cheerily off to the scene of strife and bloodshed. But no tear bedewed the cheeks of the valiant boys as they left; no pensive look betrayed the slightest symptom of "backward march," but forward, and onward! onward!! was the cry of every man. Their departure was mingled with pleasure, first, because of the necessity of volunteering second, because of the alacrity and cheerfulness with which they went into it, and went off, and last but not least, because of the solacing reflection that they left under the Captaincy of—I believe—a most humane and feeling gentleman, and noble speciman of the "*genus homo*."

Capt. Thruston, who has been with us some two weeks, has, by his gentlemanly deportment endeared himself to us and his soldiers, and long may he be spared,

To wield the sword in defence of Southern rights,
And teach his *Duplin Boys*, how to storm the Yankee heights.

Their departure was mingled with feelings of regret because of the necessity of our having to send a single man to be shot at by such miserable and damnable wretches as throng the ranks of our foes; not that we have any regrets at the national rupture, but because we have no foemen worthy our steel. How maddening is the thought and how cankering to our very vitals that our brave boys have to put themselves up as targets to be shot at by such fiends and contemptible mercenaries and vagabonds as are the Northern foe, headed by such thieves and swindlers as B. F. Butler & Co., who are not fit to die, even to increase the suck egg-dog-devils in h—l.

The unexpected departure of the company prevented us from making such demonstrations as were due them at such a juncture, but we hope we may *all* meet again at the same place, and then and there make reparation.

May they ever be mindful that there is a God; may they be exempt from disease, suffering and want, and may they *all* be permitted to mingle again—after their victorious strife—with friends and relatives around their own dear old hearth-stones in this their old native county, where the cup of bliss may be inexhaustible, and from which they may sip nectar the balance of their days. This is my prayer for them and for every other Company that has left old Duplin; then hope on dear departed Duplin boys for victory and a return home.

Hope and anticipation are fruitful sources of pleasure to the soldier. The prospect of a speedy return to the cherished home of his childhood covered with the honors of the battle field, to gladden the hearts of indulgent parents or friends and realize their sanguine expectations, will cheer him on in his calling. With what benign complacency does the hoary headed sage review his past life, and contemplate the future of his existence? With what does the statesman who has "sounded all the depths and shoals of fame," long again for the loud huzza! but tell me if you can, with what benign, exultant and greater degree of complacency does not the gray grown soldier or the war worn veteran whose brow has been encircled by the laurel wreaths of victory, "with all their country's wishes blest" in struggles like ours, review his past life! It is he—the soldier—who, with his soul fixed upon higher objects than most other classes of men, passes such things heedlessly by, nor turns aside his eye but to cast an approving glance back upon the past, inward upon his own soul, onward to eternity.

Let us not fail then, each of us, to cheer them on in their line of march, nor fail to pay tribute to the most deserving set of men the world holds—the Southern Soldiers.

Yours truly, ANTI-FUSS AND FEATHERS.

FORT CASWELL, June 27th, 1861.

At a meeting of the friends and neighbors (members of the Cape Fear Artillery, now on duty at this place) of Wm. A. Croom, Esq., deceased, a member of the New Hanover Volunteers, Mr. S. C. Fillyaw was appointed chairman, who stated the object of the meeting to be, to offer some testimonial of regard for the memory of a deceased brother soldier and esteemed friend. A committee of three was appointed to draw up a preamble and resolutions suitable to the occasion of the meeting, which committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, We have heard with extreme sorrow of the death of our fellow-soldier and neighbor, Mr. William A. Croom, and deeply sympathizing with his relations in their irreparable loss, do

Resolve, 1st, That by the death of Mr. W. A. Croom, the State has been deprived of a good and brave soldier, the community of an exemplary and honest member, and aged parents of a dutiful and an upright son.

2d, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

3d, That the Secretary transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the family of the deceased, and also a copy to the Wilmington Journal, with a request that they be published.

J. M. ROWE,
THOS. O. CARROLL, } Committee.
S. J. BOONE,
S. C. FILLYAW, Ch'n.

GASTON PAUL, Sec'y.

AN INCIDENT.—After the Vienna battle last week, a South Carolina soldier, who had been out on a scout, was arrested by three of the retreating Yankees, who, after disarming him, set out for the Federal camp, "calculatin'" largely, no doubt, on the welcome plaudits that awaited them for their heroic exploit. But all things fair are doomed to fade. After marching some distance the party came to a halt—stacked arms, which were topped with the sword bayonet, and two of them went in pursuit of water, leaving the Carolina captive in charge of the Yankee captor. The former watched his time, and when the watering party was out of sight, seized a bayonet, and at a single stroke almost severed the head from the body of his companion, after which he quietly took possession of the arms, and marched to the camp of his friends.—*Leesburg (Va.) Mirror.*

SHOT HIMSELF.—One of the Goldsboro' Rifles, Capt. Whitaker, accidently shot himself yesterday morning at the Barracks in Newbern.

We are glad to learn, however, that the wound is not dangerous, being a very slight one. Name not recollected.

We also learn one of the soldiers quartered at the Fair Grounds got drowned yesterday, but did not learn his name or the company to which he belonged.—*Newbern Progress.*

The Kentucky Election.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The Times says that Mr. Burnett, the Secession candidate in the First Congressional District of Kentucky, is elected by about 4,000 majority. The Union candidates are all elected in the other nine districts by about 50,000 majority.

From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

Evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

We stated at the time of the reported evacuation of Harper's Ferry, that there were undoubtedly military reasons for it, which, if made public, would be entirely satisfactory. The following from the Richmond Enquirer of yesterday, which we have reason to know is entirely accurate, fully sustains that opinion:

"THE RETREAT FROM, AND THE RE-OCCUPATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.—We are now at liberty, on the best authority, to make public the true motives actuating Gen. Johnson in what the Northern and some of the Southern papers have called the "Evacuation of Harper's Ferry." The General, like other military men of education, had long known that Harper's Ferry, *in itself*, is faulty and untenable, from the facility with which it can be turned. It lies, as it were, in the small end of a 'funnel,' the broader end of which could with great ease be occupied by the enemy. The heads directing the operations of the Yankee forces were well aware of this fact, but forgot that there were fully as astute heads on our side. The minute and able investigations of Major Whiting, Chief Engineer to Gen. Johnson, had satisfied our leaders of the justness of these views. It was well known that Gen. Scott's plan was to turn Harper's Ferry by a column from Pennsylvania, under Gen. Patterson, effect a junction near Winchester or Strasburg with another column of McClellan's army passing through Romney, and cut off Beauregard's and Johnson's armies from each other. This plan was completely foiled, and the enemy checkmated at their own game, as we shall explain.

"On or about Thursday, the 16th inst., Gen. Johnson having waited at Harper's Ferry long enough to make the enemy believe that he intended to contest that position to the last, and learning that they were advancing on Williamsport and Romney, sent a portion of his force to Winchester by rail. On Friday he continued this movement, sent back his tent equipage and other heavy baggage, his sick, &c., &c., set fire to and burned the railroad bridge, and such of the public buildings as could be burned without endangering private property, spiked such of the heavy guns at Harper's Ferry as could not be removed, and on Saturday moved, with his whole army, marching on foot, in the direction of Winchester, encamping 3½ miles Southwest of Charlestown. The enemy, taking this movement, as it was intended they should take it, as a retreat, crossed a brigade of their advance division, commanded by Gen. Cadwallader, (who joined their forces on Saturday, or Sunday morning,) which was moved forward towards Martinsburg.

"On Sunday morning, however, General Johnston changed his line of march, at right angles, and moved square towards Martinsburg, encamping at Bunker Hill, on the Winchester and Martinsburg Turnpike, twelve miles from Martinsburg, to offer battle there, or advance an attack if necessary. This movement placed the enemy in a predicament. He had not crossed his whole force, and if the opposing forces had closed he must have been beaten in detail. He therefore 'acknowledged the corn,' turned tail and retreated, re-crossed the river and evacuated the Valley, retiring beyond Hagerstown. A Lieut. Colonel and another (member of the 8th Pennsylvania Volunteers) were taken prisoners during this retreat.

"A day or two after this, Col. Hill, 13th Virginia Regiment, in command of a part of the forces who had 'retreated' from Harper's Ferry, and who had been pushed forward towards Romney, as our readers have learned from our Saturday's edition, sent forward towards New Creek, on the Potomac river, eighteen miles west of Cumberland, four companies of Tennessee and Virginia troops, under Col. Vaughan, of Tennessee, who found the Yankees posted on the Maryland side of the Potomac. Our brave fellows, in the face of the enemy, forded the stream, waist deep, drove them off in the utmost confusion, captured two pieces of *loaded* artillery and a stand of colors, destroyed the railroad bridge at that point and returned to Romney, making the march of thirty-six miles and gaining a brilliant victory within twenty hours.

"Our readers will thus see what Gen. Johnson's 'retreat from Harper's Ferry' has done. It has thoroughly broken up General Scott's paper programme, destroyed his whole western combination, and compelled him to remodel his whole plan. If our 'retreats' do thus much, we wait with confidence to see what our advances will do. In the meantime, we beg leave to recall to our readers' recollection the old motto of this paper, '*Nous Verrons.*'"

Mr. T. S. Davis, who reached this city yesterday afternoon, direct from St. Louis, furnishes the subjoined statement, which he says was supposed to be true at the time he left. It confirms us in the belief that the Black Republican controllers of the Western telegraph have wilfully misrepresented the facts:—Dispatch.

RICHMOND, Va., June 24, 1861.

I left St. Louis on Wednesday evening last, the 19th inst. We had received authentic news from the battle fought at Booneville on the morning of the 17th inst.—Gen. Lyon, in command of 5,000 Federal troops, left St. Louis on the 15th; took possession quietly without any resistance, where he left 2,000 of his troops under command of Col. Boernstein, and he (Gen. Lyon) continued on to Booneville, 40 or 50 miles above Jefferson City. When arrived near Booneville, Gen. Price, in command of the 1,500 State troops at that place, made a partial retreat, taking 1,000 of them; by which he thus succeeded in decoying General Lyon and all of his men on land, save a few hundred on board the Jatan. General Price had masked batteries in a small skirt of woods, from which he opened a brisk cannonade immediately after Lyon drew his men up in line of battle, which resulted in the repulse of the Federal troops with a loss of 300 killed and 700 taken prisoners. Gen. Lyon himself was captured, and six pieces of cannon, and 800 stand of arms. The steamer Jatan, with the few hundred who were left on board, was shot to pieces and sunk into the river, the remainder, about 1,800 or 2,000, retreated towards Jefferson City. All their boats were captured. Boernstein, who in command at Jefferson City, immediately after their defeat telegraphed to E. P. Blair, Jr., who had command in St. Louis, to send up all the forces he could possibly spare. Upon reception of the dispatch he sent up 3,000 troops from St. Louis the evening before I left.

Upon the reception of the news from Booneville, the Secessionists in St. Louis turned out about 3,000 to 4,000 in number, greatly elated, and cheered for Jeff. Davis, Beauregard and Gov. Jackson. They expected to make an attack upon the Dutch that night, who were under command of Blair, at the Arsenal, and supposed to be about 3,000 in number.

The battle at Kansas City took place on Monday morning, the 17th, Thirteen hundred Federal troops made an attack upon about the same number of State troops, under command of Capt. Kelley. After a desperate fight the Federals were repulsed, leaving 200 killed on the field of battle, 150 taken prisoners, four pieces of cannon &c. Loss of State troops, 45 killed and wounded.

I passed through Cairo on the night of the 19th; met with no difficulty, further than the inspection of my baggage.

T. S. DAVIS.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

Capture of a Lincoln Schooner.

NEWBERN, N. C., June 25, 1861.

The schooner Transit, off Hatteras, was captured the other day by the steamer Winslow, captain Cropan.—The Transit was on her return from the business she has been engaged in, of sending provisions, &c., to Key West. The Transit is of New London, Connecticut. She was brought into this port this morning—estimated value $10,000. Three of her crew desire to be transferred to the Winslow, and, as they are not Yankees, they will probably be gratified. The other four—the captain, mate, and two others of the crew—will be disposed of as prisoners of war should be. C.

FROM MISSOURI.—*Southern Cause Progressing.*—The Southern feeling in Missouri is on the ascending scale, not only in the rural districts but in the city of St. Louis itself. A gentleman who lately left that city assures us that the Southerners, and Southern sympathizers, are already holding up their heads and talking loud. The recent decided stand taken by Gov. Jackson has revived their drooping spirit, and the real sentiment of the friends of the South is at last finding free expression. The first rumored success of the Southern arms effected a most decided revolution in popular sentiment, and the talk was, when our informant left, that the Southerners in St. Louis would shortly demand a surrender of the Arsenal, and, in the event of refusal, would burn down all that portion of the town in its immediate proximity, which is occupied by the German population.

Every day Missourians along the river and border are finding their way to this city, where they will organize and equip themselves preparatory to taking an active part in the grand events shortly to be enacted upon the soil of their native States. We have not deemed it prudent to mention all the military movements in Missouri which have come to our knowledge, but we are free to say, from all we have learned, that stirring times may shortly be expected in that section. A force of fifty thousand gallant spirits will shortly rush to arms, and expel the invaders from their soil. The Lincolnites may gain a slight advantage at first, but our cause will finally and gloriously triumph.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

Important to Volunteers.

The following Ordinance of the Convention is highly important, and although pushed for time, we insert it. President Davis will only accept *six* regiments of volunteers. So he informed Messrs. Ruffin and Graham.

AN ORDINANCE.

To provide for the disposition of State Troops and Volunteers, raised under the Acts of the General Assembly respectively entitled "An Act to raise ten thousand State Troops," ratified the 8th of May and "An Act to provide for the public defence," ratified the 16th day of May 1861, and for other purposes.

1. *Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled*, That the State Troops levied under the act of the General Assembly, first above said, which have been formed into Regiments, with proper complements of officers and men, be, and the same are hereby transferred, by regiments, to the Confederate service of America, upon the same terms and conditions, as if the same had been raised under the authority of the said Confederate States.

2. *Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That all levying and recruiting of troops under said Act shall cease and determine from and after the 20th day of August next; and that all troops which shall have been raised under said Act prior to that day, shall be organized into Regiments and transferred to the Confederate States, in like manner and upon the terms and conditions aforesaid. And if there shall be an excess in the number of said troops sufficient to form a battalion, companies or company, such excess may be organized according to its appropriate number, and transferred in like manner.

3. *Be it further ordained*, That all appointments of officers, under said act, either in the line or in the staff, and above the number appropriate to and required by regiments, battalions and companies thus organized, shall cease and be vacated on the said 20th of August next; and that His Excellency, the Governor, may, in his discretion, order any Quarter Master, Commissary or Medical stores owned by the State, and not required for immediate use, to be turned over to the said Confederate States, upon proper receipts for the articles thus delivered, to be taken by the officers accountable for the same.

4. *Be it further ordained*, That all commissions to officers in the aforesaid State troops issued by the Governor and Military Board under authority of the acts of the General Assembly to create a Military Board, ratified the 16th day of May, 1861, who shall remain in service after the 20th day of August next, as aforesaid, are hereby ratified and confirmed, notwithstanding any provision in the Constitution of the State for a different mode of appointment.

5. *Be it further ordered*, That the naval forces and vessels of this State be transferred to the Confederate States upon the same terms and conditions that are provided as to State troops in the second section of this ordinance, and said vessels to be paid for or accounted for upon terms to be agreed upon by the Governor with the Confederate States; and that after the 20th day of August next, all naval officers of this State shall be discharged, and all vessels of the navy not accepted by the Confederate States, shall be sold under the direction of the Governor.

AND WHEREAS, The President of the Confederate States through a communication from the Secretary of War, has informed this Convention that he will accept from this State into the service of the Confederate States, two regiments and volunteers for twelve months in addition to the regiments already in said service, and cannot accept a greater number of volunteers for twelve months.

6. *Be it therefore ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That all volunteers who have been called out by the order of the Governor for twelve months, over and above the regiments aforesaid, and two thousand men to be designated by the Governor and tendered to the President for service as aforesaid, shall be discharged on the 20th day of August next; *Provided*, That any of said Volunteers who shall signify their desire to enlist in the State troops aforesaid, or in any corps that may be called for by the President in the meantime, shall be discharged for